NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** September 8, 1934

Million Workers Called Out in Textile Strike

The Largest United Walk-Out in American History, Involving the Nation's Biggest Single Industry, Tests Power of Organized Labor

THE gravest strike since President Roosevelt's Administration came into office, and one of the most far-reaching attempts of organized labor to paralyze a large section of American industry to achieve its demands, began on the Labor Day week-end.

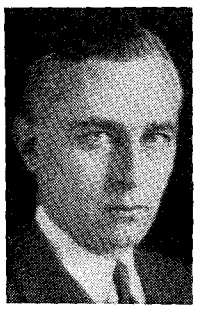
Beginning with the strike of cotton-textile workers at 11:30 P.M. Saturday, called by the United Textile Workers of America, the strike movement gained momentum over the week-end as union after union threw in successive waves of thousands of workers. By early Tuesday morning more than one million workers had been officially called out on strike in the cotton, wool, worsted, rayon, and silk industries. There were indications that the ranks would be swollen to considerably above a million strikers by recruits from affiliated industries if the first few days of the walk-out proved to be successful.

As the major test of the strike approached on Tuesday, labor leaders in Washington grimly announced: "The strike will go on." All efforts at mediation had failed. The strike wheels had been set in motion. The major question became one of effectiveness and the power of the unions.

First Strike of Its Kind

Nationally, the importance of the strike was recognized by all. It was the first national textile strike and the largest united walk-out in American history. It involved the biggest single industry in the United States—the cotton-textile. And it aimed at crippling the industry that had prided itself on being the first to sign an NRA code and to abolish child labor, shorten hours and raise wages.

Strikers were about evenly divided between North and South. Most reliable estimates of workers in the various groups placed 400,000 in cotton mills, 150,000 in silk mills, 100,000 to 200,000 in wool mills, and 350,000 union members now unemployed in these industries. In addition, large numbers of workers in affiliated textile plants were told to prepare for walk-outs, and early Tuesday morning the International Garment Workers' Union announced that the 200,000 workers in this industry would be called out within a few days unless the employers accepted the President's thirty-six-hour-week order.



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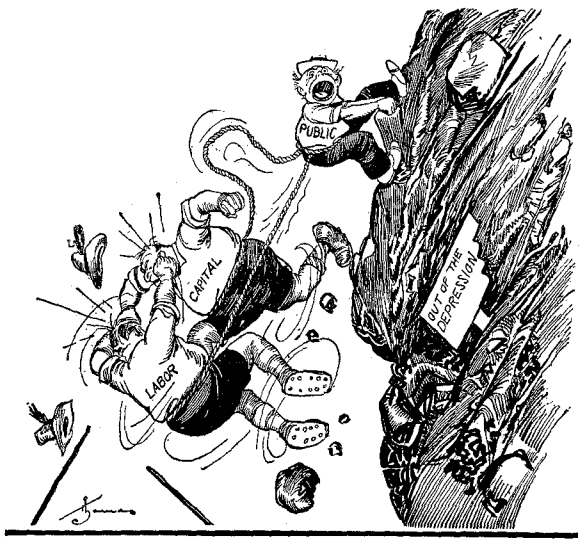
George A. Sloan, President, Cotton Textile Institute (left), and Francis J. Gorman, chairman of textile strike committee

Of immediate concern was the threat of violence and the problem of relief for the strikers. Elaborate precautions were taken throughout the South and in New England to prevent disorders. National Guardsmen were called out in many localities. Union leaders gave orders for peaceful picketing and told the workers to "use your heads." But Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, told a Labor Day gathering in Providence, Rhode Island, that strikers must be militant in defense of their rights.

"The doctrine of 'turn the other cheek' is out," he said. "There is but one nose. If you are hit, hit back."

The burden of conducting mediation efforts fell to the National Labor Relations Board, of which Lloyd K. Garrison is Chairman. The two leading figures in the crisis were Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the textile strike committee, and George A. Sloan, President of the Cotton Textile Institute.



Help!

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

The question of who would foot the relief bill was settled several days before the strike began. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration announced that it would follow its adhered-to policy of feeding all destitute, altho Harry L. Hopkins declared on Monday that FERA would not "underwrite the strike." Since union leaders estimated it would cost $1,000,000 a week at least to run the strike, and there was only a million dollars in the U.T.W. treasury, the inference was obvious.

Demands of the Union

Four demands of the union constituted the principal point at issue:

1. A five-day, thirty-hour week, with no reductions in the present weekly wages for the forty-hour week.

2. A limit of the speed-up or stretch-out system under which union leaders say individual workers are now required to work as many as fifty-six looms, whereas they say only twenty looms were required per employee in 1929.

3. Recognition of the union and reinstatement of all workers discharged because of union activity.

4. Creation of an arbitration board with power to make binding decisions in which Labor would be satisfactorily represented.

The troublous Section 7-A of the recovery act which prescribes the right of Labor to collective bargaining, was involved in this controversy as it had been in numerous others in the past year. On Saturday the National Labor Relations Board committed itself to the principle that the representatives chosen by the vote of a majority of workers in any group or plant should have exclusive right to bargain collectively for all the workers concerned. Altho this commitment was made in a minor dispute not concerned with the textile industry, trade-union leaders hailed the decision as a great victory. Since the textile industry has asserted that the U.T.W. did not have the right to represent all workers in the industry, the decision was expected to play an important part in settlement of the strike.

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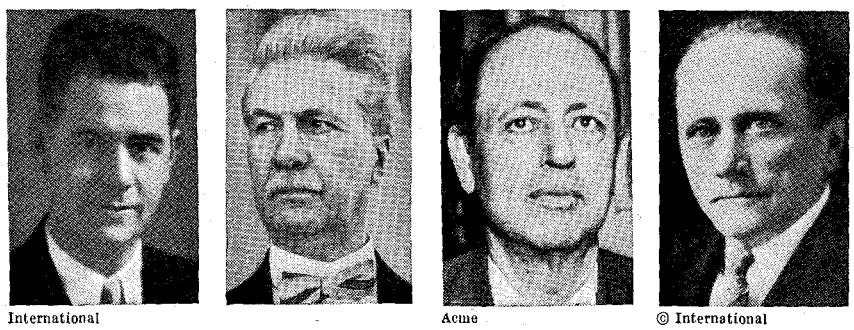
Left vs. Right Battle-Lines Forming in Nation

Alinement in Political Situation Is Drawn More Sharply By Sinclair's Nomination, Hoover's Broken Silence, Mayor LaGuardia's Prophecy at Chicago, and Resignation of Douglas



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(Left to right) Olin D. Johnston, Coleman L. Blease, Senator Hubert D. Stephens, and Theodore G. Bilbo

FEW weeks have seen such a succession of significant national events as the seven days which ended on Tuesday. Almost daily, signs appeared that the wedge between Left and Right was being driven deeper as the Left-Wing Democratic nomination of Upton Sinclair for the Governorship of California, the broken silence of former President Herbert Hoover, the Labor Day address of New York's Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in Chicago, and the resignation of Director of the Budget Lewis W. Douglas—for months a waning conservative voice in the New Deal—all tended to clarify growing alinements in the national political situation.

Election Far From Certain

Admittedly, the nomination of Upton Sinclair, a former Socialist, as a Democratic candidate for the November election in California, presented the Administration with an embarrassing problem. It could scarcely afford to ignore Mr. Sinclair, for he now heads the party ticket, but, on the other hand, Mr. Sinclair's program is so far Left-Wing in many respects that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to offer wholehearted support.

Political observers have pointed out, however, that Mr. Sinclair's election is far from certain. To win he must muster all of the Democratic voters, and it is known that many of the party are irrevocably opposed to him. Some believe he received the peak of his polling power in the primary. With Gov. Frank F. Merriam as a reactionary Republican opponent, the November election will be on lines of conservatism vs. radicalism. But the ever-smiling and jubilant Mr. Sinclair is confident of victory and has received pledges of support from three defeated Democratic candidates.

Few kind remarks for Sinclair were to be found in the California press, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* said the State faced "an emergency which only resolutely united action can meet." It called Sinclair a "menace" and said his election would be a "tragedy." The Los Angeles *Times* said his nomination "creates a crisis for California—and for America," while the Sacramento *Bee* found itself opposing both the "impractical" Sinclair and the "menace of the reactionary rule" of Governor Merriam.

Even the Los Angeles *Daily Illustrated News*, which has been friendly to Sinclair, seemed dubious of his election.

Mississippi and South Carolina also held primaries last week and close voting made run-offs necessary this month. In the former State, former Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo, who was repudiated three years ago and has long been a storm-center in the State's politics, polled a heavy vote and will oppose Senator Hubert D. Stephens, veteran incumbent, for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in the run-off on September 18.

In South Carolina, Coleman L. Blease, former Senator and Governor, ran second to Olin D. Johnston in the Democratic primary for the Governorship and will oppose him in a run-off primary. In the advisory referendum on prohibition, wets piled up a substantial victory.

Into the West for Labor Day swept New York's dynamic Mayor LaGuardia to tell the American Federation of Labor celebration in Chicago that "perhaps in 1936 we will see the last contest between the two great existing political parties." Did the time, place and tenor of the shrewd Easterner's remarks contain future political significance? The country may well wonder. If Mayor LaGuardia was making a bid for Labor he chose his words well, for he mingled political prophecy with epigrammatic quips on the breakdown of the laws of supply and demand, the inevitability of the shorter working day, the potential blessings of modern technology, and inferences of the necessity for planned economy.

"When American Labor adopts a definite program," he said, "and when that program is sound, based on American fundamentals, no party can ignore that program. Political parties, as such, are on the wane." For the 1936 political campaign, he ventured to predict "that there will be the greatest political chassé (slang for dismissal) ever seen in the history of American politics." He told Labor to lay out its definite list of objectives. Regimentation, he said, is far from being new but is "a natural development of the present industrial system" and it remained to regiment Labor with decent wages instead of on relief rolls and starvation pay.

> *To the Editor of the Literary Digest—*
>
> *Your story last week was a fine piece of journalism which hit California like a bombshell. Our opponents were so afraid of it that they bought up all the copies in news-stands and from wholesalers. Fifty cents per copy is the present price.*
>
> *Assure your readers that we are going to end poverty in California and the way we do it will be noted by other poor people all over the world. Thank you.*
>
> *Upton Sinclair*

Condemnation From Hoover

Quite an opposite tone was taken by Mr. Hoover in his first statement since he left office. In a copyrighted article for the current *Saturday Evening Post* he condemned policies of the Roosevelt Administration and asserted that the American people are faced with "the issue of human liberty." He decried "economic regimentation" as a theory in which man is but a pawn of the State. Obviously, Mr. Hoover's blast will have wide-spread repercussions.

The resignation of Mr. Douglas as budget director was taken as a blow to conservatives in the New Deal. The President's quick acceptance and the lack of the usual formal published correspondence was seen as confirmation of a definite split over policies. Mr. Douglas opposed most of the New Deal measures from the beginning on grounds of economy. The President appointed Daniel W. Bell Acting Director of the Budget.

Meanwhile Donald R. Richberg, Executive Secretary of the Executive Council, sent two more recovery reports to the President, one on agriculture and one on relief. The latter report declared that the number of relief cases in the nation was now around the highest mark ever reached and that 5,000,000 families—from 20,000,000 to 23,000,000 persons, or one-sixth of the population—would be on relief rolls by next February.

The NRA pot continued to boil as the feud over future control raged. Numerous far-reaching changes in code administration have already been put into effect.

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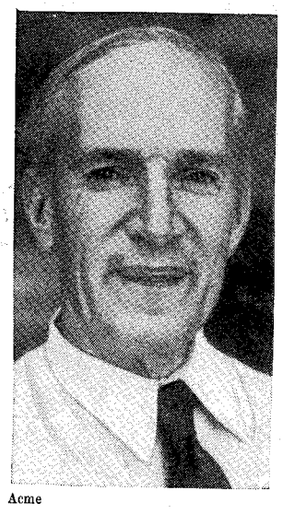
The Radical vs. Conservative Issue in California

By Capturing the Democratic Nomination for Governor, Upton Sinclair Has Put the Question of Liberalism, Reactionism, or "Middle of the Road" Rule Before State Electorate

By Robert Ordway Foote

PEACEFULLY inclined Democrats will think twice before asking of Republican neighbors in California to-day: "Who is the joke on now?" For Upton Sinclair, lifelong Socialist, and one of the world's most widely read radical writers, is the duly nominated candidate of the Democratic Party for the Governorship, selected in the State primary on August 28 by 125,000 more votes than polled by his nearest Democratic rival, George Creel of war-time propaganda fame.



Acme

Upton Sinclair

Frank F. Merriam

It will be no joke, now, for Californians of any political stripe—this matter of an avowed socialistic thinker who is taking the road of practical politics toward the gubernatorial chair. The issue is joined, Radical Democrat vs. Conservative Republican, for Acting-Gov. Frank F. Merriam, regarded as the most conservative man in the field, won the Republican nomination. The Golden State becomes the battle-ground for perhaps the bitterest political campaign since the Civil War, certainly the most sharply drawn since the first national campaign of McKinley and Bryan in 1896.

Sinclair's "EPIC" Crusade

When Upton Sinclair, last fall, suddenly discovered that he was—by right of inheritance—really a Democrat, and decided to seek that Party's nomination, Republicans of the State were convulsed with mirth over the plight of their ancient enemies. Now, with the spectacle of Sinclair polling approximately 75,000 more votes in the primary than did Merriam, the G.O.P. can see the reality back of the joke.

This reality is that Upton Sinclair not only is one of the shrewdest politicians who has dawned on the public consciousness since Franklin D. Roosevelt arose to prominence, but that he is the leader of a campaign which really is a crusade. His slogan, "End Poverty in California," has drawn to his "EPIC" crusade all the dissatisfied elements of the State, and with more than a million unemployed in California, that is a tremendous strength, even tho the man who holds it is, politically speaking, the most vulnerable ever to offer himself for office there.

Property interests are thoroughly alarmed that a man of Sinclair's point of view could capture the nomination of one of the old parties. A huge shift in party affiliation already is under way. The same radio waves which, the night of the primary, carried the astonishing story of Sinclair's vote, brought also pleas, said to be Republican inspired, that this should be a "non-partizan campaign." Merriam is trying to rid himself of the designation "Conservative" which the public itself has attached to his acts, and instead of mere attacks upon Sinclair as a "Red" there are emanating from the Republican camp the first hints of certain "plans" for State betterment which will combat the ideas of the "EPIC plan."

"For Whatsoever a Man Soweth, that Shall He Also Reap"

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*

Old-line Democrats, by the hundred thousands, will vote in November for a Republican. Progressive Republicans may swing to Sinclair. Or will they? There lies the crux of the situation.

For there is a third candidate in the field. A young fellow of thirty-seven, who already has a record as a "reformer," with 100,000 votes back of him in the primary, beckons to the dissatisfied of both parties and invites them to take the "Middle of the Road."

He is Raymond L. Haight, candidate of the Progressive and Commonwealth Parties, who also entered for the Republican nomination and obtained more than 90,000 votes. Haight is a liberal—not a "radical," he is careful to emphasize. He is an attorney of Los Angeles and a native son. Indeed, his great-grandfather reached the State by ox-team in 1849, and one of his kin, Henry Huntley Haight, was Governor from 1867 to 1871. Experienced political observers give Haight little chance of winning the election for himself, but they do concede that he will draw from both parties. From which the most? He may swing the result—and the Merriam forces are the more apprehensive.

Opponents Not Convinced

Many liberals who would not like to see the former Socialist's ultimate program accomplished, a program which calls for the final abolition of private property, supported him, none the less, on the assumption that he has many good ideas, notably in the matter of agricultural colonies he proposes, and in the mild socialization of State industries for the jobless. They will now face a barrage of attacks which bid fair to outstrip Sinclair's own claims, to the effect that if this so-called Democratic candidate is elected, they actually will lose their property. Sinclair has convinced the rank and file of voters that he is no wild theorist. Less convinced are his opponents. That he proposes to abolish the present sales tax, and substitute a heavy income tax, that by high levies he virtually would abolish the right of large inheritance, sends chills down their spines. One of the biggest war-chests ever expended in a State campaign will be thrown to the Republican cause in California.

Against this will be a continuation of the most unusual campaign

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ever waged anywhere. It is self-supporting —a thing undreamed of in American politics. Sinclair realized he needed a "ticket," and proceeded to get one, supporting and carrying through to nomination on the Democratic ticket Sheridan Downey for Lieutenant-Governor. However, Sinclair's chances of a Legislature to carry out his plans virtually are nil, but one of his avowed candidates for the State Senate was even nominated and there are twenty holdover members of that body of forty. Therein lies Sinclair's personal strength, and the weakness of his plan. He may be elected because many people are convinced he can not carry out his most far-reaching schemes, so will vote for him on the tendency shown so strongly in all elections of the last two years, to "stir things up."

The National Administration has a big stake in the California elections. It can not let defections from the Party, because of the Sinclair influence, endanger the return of the eleven Democratic Congressmen it now has from that State. Perhaps the first to recognize this was Sinclair himself. As destiny marked him in the primary campaign, he took steps to assure his own Democratic regularity. His last preprimary statement was a declaration that he would support the Democratic nominee, whoever it might be. His first move after nomination was to announce his departure for Hyde Park to see President Roosevelt and assure him of his whole-hearted support. [On receiving a request from Mr. Sinclair for an interview, President Roosevelt sent word that he would be glad to see the Democratic nominee for an ordinary business talk, but, refusing to be drawn into a political conference, said there must be no mention of campaign plans—Editor.] He considers that he has a kinship with the President, as the leader of the people out of their slough of despond.

A Crusade for the Poor Man

Merriam, who was Lieutenant-Governor and came to the higher office, as "Acting Governor" under the State Constitution, following the death of the Republican incumbent, James Rolph, Jr., marked himself as a conservative by his decisive action in sending State troops to San Francisco during the dock strike there, and in threatening to send even more troops.

Sinclair professes no personal desire for kudos, for he already is world-renowned; he makes more money now from his writings than the salary will amount to; he abhors the idea, himself, of living in the "goldfish bowl" that he proposes to make of the Executive Chamber at Sacramento. It is all a crusade with him—for the poor man.

Not all the poor men of California seem to appreciate this sacrifice, but enough of them (upwards of 300,000) did to "steal" the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. There are cold-blooded commission-bettors on Spring Street, Los Angeles, who will wager even money that enough of them will put Sinclair ballots in the box on November 6 to make him Governor.

Senate Committee Begins Munitions Inquiry

Investigations Reveal Links Between American Manufacturers and Firms Abroad; Government Control of Plants Advocated

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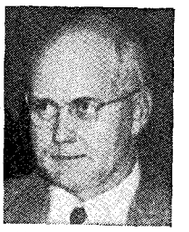
Wide World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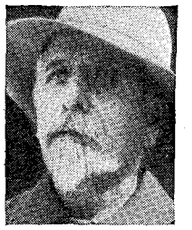
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(*Left to right*) Senators Gerald P. Nye, Homer T. Bone, and James P. Pope; and Sir Basil Zaharoff

A seven-man Senate committee, headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, Progressive-Republican of North Dakota, met in Washington this week to begin a sweeping investigation of the American munitions industry.

Since last March, when the committee was authorized, it has been gathering material preliminary to a series of public hearings. Research by investigators has revealed connections between some manufacturers in this country and large firms of other nations. It also has brought to light the name of Sir Basil Zaharoff, Europe's "mystery man," who is thought to be linked with certain American manufacturers of war materials. Sir Basil, a Greek who became a naturalized Englishman, and later was knighted for service to the Empire, attained some prominence several years ago in the munitions traffic. He is generally believed to be connected with the Maxim company of Vienna, and with Vickers-Armstrong in England.

The members of the committee, in addition to Senator Nye, are Senators Bone, Pope, Clark, and Sheppard, Democrats, and Barbour and Vandenberg, Republicans. The resolution which set up the committee instructed it not only to inquire into the nature of the industrial organizations engaged in the manufacture of arms, but to pass upon the advisability of creating a governmental monopoly in respect to the manufacture of implements of war, and to submit recommendations as to the most feasible way of effecting such a monopoly.

Before the committee went into session, a survey disclosed that most of its members favor complete government control of all war materials manufactured in America.

Some of the committeemen expressed the hope that evidence brought forward at the hearings would so arouse public opinion as to bring about such control. Senators Bone and Nye advocated complete government operation of munitions plants, which, they held, would lessen the possibility of conflict by taking the "profits out of war."

"We can not eliminate the activities of the munitions makers in urging huge appropriations for war preparations," Senator Pope said, "or eliminate their subversive activities at peace and disarmament conferences until something is done to remove the profit from war.

"What the committee does will depend a great deal on public opinion. If the investigation discloses all that is expected, there will be almost universal demand for government operation of munitions, or other war-material plants."

One hundred officials of companies engaged in selling war supplies have been subpenaed by the committee. They are being asked what profits are made in explosives, armor-plate, air-planes, poison gas, and other implements of modern warfare, and what interest, if any, American firms have in the "international munitions ring," known abroad as the "secret international."

Evangeline Booth Elected

For thirty years Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army in the United States and its possessions, Evangeline Cory Booth was elected General of the international organization by its High Council meeting in London on Monday. Five ballotings were required. Miss Booth won the majority of votes over the keen rivalry of four other candidates, including her niece, Commissioner Catherine Bramwell Booth.

The daughter of Gen. William Booth, the founder, Evangeline Booth is the first woman chief of the Army. She will be absolute ruler over the Army's 1,512 social institutions, its eighty periodicals, and its 15,000 posts distributed among eighty-three nations and colonies.

The Booth dynasty has been unbroken except for the rule of Gen. Edward J. Higgins, who has been in office since 1929, when Gen. William Bramwell Booth, the founder's son, was retired because of ill-health.

Air-Race Leader Killed

Douglas Davis, winner of the Bendix Trophy Race from Los Angeles to Cleveland on Saturday, was killed during the Thompson Trophy Race in the National Air Races at Cleveland late Labor Day afternoon. Leading seven other flyers on the eighth lap of the twelve-lap free-for-all 100-mile dash, his red and black monoplane suddenly pulled up and out of the race, stalled, and spun to the ground before Davis could jump clear.

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Why Senator Huey Long Rules in Louisiana

Editor Attributes Rise of "Kingfish" to "Ridicule, Patronage, and a Shouting Appeal to Mass Emotions of Electorate," But Credits His Foe With Intelligence and Resourcefulness

EARLY this year when the Walmsley forces beat Huey Long in New Orleans, political pundits believed they saw the political demise of the Louisiana senior Senator, and some of the most astute commentators in the country jumped to the same conclusion.

But Long has "come back" despite the predictions of the prophets. "On-the-spot" correspondents, citing his unquestioned and shrewd political sense, and his immense power over the Louisiana masses, all of which were neatly demonstrated during the recent session of the State Legislature when he jammed through twenty-seven bills that tightened up his dictatorship, now inform the nation that Senator Long will have to be reckoned with for two more years at least—possibly much longer.

The Democratic Congressional primary of next Tuesday may show slight indications of how the wind is blowing—armed clashes between the Long and Walmsley forces and the independent citizens' committee of 100 are not at all improbable—but competent political writers can not see a real test for Long before January, 1936, when candidates for Governor and other State offices come before the Democratic primary, and, later in the same year, when Long's own Senatorial fate will be left to the people.

No Longer Ridiculed

Before Huey Long came to the United States Senate in 1932, and even after that, it had been the custom to ridicule him or to set him down as an eccentric who would be laughed out of the Senate. Intelligent observers aren't laughing at the Louisiana Senator any more. They are studying the source of his power, and the technique he has employed in establishing his dictatorship.

Hodding Carter, one of the most articulate of the Louisiana editors who are fighting "Longism," attributes Long's rise to "ridicule, patronage, and a shouting appeal to the mass emotions of the electorate." He also credits Long with intelligence and a resourceful mind. Westbrook Pegler, writing for the New York *World-Telegram* from Baton Rouge, called him "one of the smartest shirt-sleeve statesmen this country has ever developed—and a first-class lawyer."

During Long's four-year term as Governor, from 1928 to 1932, he built 1,583 miles of concrete road, doubled the mileage of graveled roads, built a $5,000,000 State capitol, enrolled 79,000 illiterates in night schools, improved the port of New Orleans, and ran up the State debt from $11,000,000 in 1928 to more than $125,000,000 in 1932. His construction program alone cost the State $66,000,000 and is now the subject of a Federal investigation which his opponents hope may throw him out of power.

"WELL — I STILL GOT MY HEALTH!"
LOUISIANA HEALTH ABOVE NATIONAL AVERAGE
LOUISIANA HAS NATURAL ADVANTAGES FOR GOOD HEALTH, U.S. FINDS.
CITIZEN OF LA.
POLITICAL TUMULT
LEGISLATURE'S — PROBERS ELECTIONS

The Iron Man

—Chase in the New Orleans *Item*

Most spectacular of his spring-boards to power is his "Share the Wealth" plan. There are, according to Huey, 3,000 of these "clubs" now, one-fourth of them in Louisiana. Long hopes to have one in every town in the United States, with the help of the radio. He says he believes concentration of wealth is "the greatest menace we have today" and favors a law to limit incomes and property ownership, the surplus to go to the United States Treasury and ultimately to the people through a public-works program. Eventually, he believes, an individual's private possessions will be limited to two and a half million dollars. Long is reputed to be worth something more than a million himself. Just how much, the Federal Government may yet reveal.

Senator Long has said he doesn't favor abolition of private property, but its limitation. This campaign has gained national prominence for him, and may, he is reported to hope, give him national power.

There are several serious obstacles, however, which Senator Long must hurdle before he can carry out whatever plans he has. One of the most important of these is the New Deal machinery in Louisiana. Federal patronage in Louisiana is not inconsiderable. There are the customs posts, the United States attorneyship and all that goes with that job, United States marshalships, postmasterships, offices for home-loan, farm-loan, public-works and all the other rapidly increasing jobs on the Federal list. These mean jobs for men in every parish (county) in Louisiana. They are nucleus of a powerful, centralized patronage organization. To date the Federal jobs in the State have gone to anti-Long Democrats. This has given Long's enemies an all-powerful weapon. The Senator's criticism of Roosevelt measures has not made him popular in the Pelican State, nor with Postmaster-General James A. Farley.

Another obstacle, already referred to, is the Federal investigation of Long's income and that of his political adherents. This has been progressing for several years now. The Ku Klux Klan is reported to have decided to "go after Huey in a quiet way."

As Governor, Long assumed control of every State board and when he found himself balked, he relied on the National Guard. When he made his friend, Oscar K. Allen, Governor in 1932, he continued to control the State through the new Governor. Beaten in the January primaries in New Orleans by his enemy, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, Long seized the registration office and then had his forces in the Legislature provide for special election officers at $5 a day. Anti-Long taxpayers see themselves in the position of footing the bill for their own opposition since they are convinced that Long can get as many of these special officers as he wishes to vote for his Congressmen next Tuesday. Senator Long has also launched a "Seabury investigation" of vice conditions in New Orleans, calculated to break the power of the Walmsley machine.

A group of citizens have formed an organization to attempt to preserve order on primary day. "Old Guard" men who marched on the "carpet bagger" Government in 1874, have joined forces with the citizens' committee. A real battle next Tuesday is not beyond the realm of possibility since this is the first time that any organized effort to oppose *both* the Long and Walmsley machines has been made.

No Effective Opposition

Observers acquainted with Louisiana politics attribute much of Long's power to a lack of effective opposition throughout the State. There has been no compelling State leader who could challenge his rule, no one who could win the support of the masses. Many impartial correspondents believe that the Long dictatorship is a good thing, his leadership sincere and altruistic. There are others, however, who feel that Senator Long is a dangerous demagogue, intelligent but unscrupulous, who poses as a champion of the poor and lives lavishly.

It has been pointed out that Long is the first non-reactionary Senator from Louisiana who has sat in Washington and upheld the cause of labor. It has also been pointed out that this is a pose calculated to focus attention on Long as a friend of the downtrodden. Whatever their views, however, thoughtful observers recognize Huey Long as an intensely important political factor in Louisiana and a potential leader in Washington and all are agreed that it is still too soon to count him out.

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Topics of the Day

A Gallic Reaction To Police Radio-Car Perhaps Paris soon will do something about its Apache motor-bandits. H. Ashton-Wolfe, who, despite his double-barreled British surname, is quite French, and connected with the Sûreté Générale, has told us something about these Parisian prototypes of the London smash-and-grab artists, and the American gangster. In the meantime the Marquis Marie Raoul Eliot de Caussade, Gascon distiller of the potent Armagnac brandy, has seen New York's radio-patrol cars—and surrendered to them.

The noble visitor from the stamping-ground of Cyrano de Bergerac came to this country to study American methods against automotive banditry. Perhaps because his great-grandfather was here with Lafayette, having been wounded at Yorktown, the Marquis is greatly enamored of things American.

"C'est épatant! Magnifique! Formidable! Chic!" he exploded into the microphone when Deputy Police Commissioner Howard Fowler signaled a radio-car at 110th Street and Broadway from police headquarters at Centre Street.

"Wow, static," replied the city's 900 radio patrolmen, who were listening in, while seventy radio detectives opined eruditely that "it must be some kind of a cockeyed code." Three repair-cars were summoned to eliminate the static.

But the Marquis was impressed. It is to be hoped that when he returns to Paris he will be able to persuade the authorities to adopt the American system. Our own authorities may learn something from its performance under French auspices.

* * * *

Miss Rock Forecasts A Woman as President Miss Lillian D. Rock, Secretary of the National Association of Women Lawyers, has laudable confidence in the executive ability of her sex.

"I expect that within my own lifetime," she has said, "some brilliant woman will make her way from the ballot-box to the Presidency."

Disregarding for the moment the slight incongruity which would result should a woman become Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the country, there is no material obstacle to the fulfilment of the prophecy. "The woman in politics" is already a familiar figure, almost as much so as the female bread-winner, and she doesn't want for encouragement. Nor can the rigors of campaigning be submitted as a hindrance, for Nellie Ross of Wyoming and "Ma" Ferguson of Texas have amply proved that the strain of train-rides and platform-speeches is not unbearable.

There remains then but to find the woman of Presidential caliber. Possibly she exists in Josephine Roche, who has fought alone for fourteen years, and is at present carrying on a spirited campaign for the Governorship of Colorado. She has a definite program for her State, and has received the whole-hearted indorsement of Labor.

It may be that Miss Roche is destined to become a real First Lady of the Land.

* * * *

Potent Puerto Rico Rum "Too Pure" for America Americans have been wondering why, since repeal, rum from Puerto Rico has not appeared on liquor-store shelves. New England, which a century ago was dotted with distilleries producing potent "rumbo," is again sending its product to market. Cuba has fallen in line with its "ron." The Virgin Islands, spurred by a New Deal loan and enabling legislation, are shipping their samples of West Indian "rumbullion," while Louisiana is turning out the Creole "rhum." Of course, Jamaica and Haiti are in the competition, too.

But alas for Puerto Rico! Rum there is too pure, it seems, according to Eduardo Gonzalez, Executive Secretary of the Insular Rectifiers' Code Authority, who explains that Puerto Rican rum is 190 proof (95 per cent. alcohol). What a drink for those before the mast on a Yankee Clipper! But the American Food and Drug Act considers rum of more than 160 proof destructive of certain essential properties, altho it is potent enough to destroy any impurities.

It is hoped that Ammon McClellan, Executive Secretary of the Federal Rectifiers' Code Authority, can help the rum-makers untangle their difficulties so that Puerto Rico can enter the American trade. That might help toward recovery in an island still suffering from Nature's chastisements, as well as the depression, and, possibly, modify its desire for independence.

* * * *

North Carolina to Raise Rabbits and Guinea-Pigs North Carolina has just discovered that it is one of the luckiest States in the Union. It has certain natural resources which, it believes, will materially add to its public income.

Deeds formally transferring to the State 824 acres of Moore County land, believed to contain large deposits of coal, already are in the files of the State Highway and Public Works Commission. Ninety acres of land in Yadkin County have been bought for the quarrying of agricultural lime.

Approximately $1,000,000 might be eliminated from annual State expenditures should North Carolina decide to tap these natural resources. It is also considering raising on these acres its own rabbits and guinea-pigs, which would save it an additional several thousand dollars.

Railroad Actually Earns a Profit Missouri's shortest railroad is only four and one-half miles long, and may be the shortest independent line in the United States, altho this statement perhaps might be challenged. At any rate, the important thing is that this Cassville and Exeter Railway is out of debt, and making money, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* does not believe many roads in the nation can show such a balance-sheet. The road has only one locomotive, and connects Cassville with the main line of the St. Louis and San Francisco.

David Dingler has been owner, president, and general manager of the road for fifteen years, and, until recently, was its only engineer. When he acquired the line, it was in receivership, due to the result of an accident. Mr. Dingler soon was able to make enough money with the railroad to pay back all borrowing necessary to take over the line from the receivership, and the St. Louis paper reports that the road now is "free of interest burden, and a money-maker; a wonder of wonders among railroads."

* * * *

No Political Import In Royal Alliance A matrimonial alliance between two royal houses of Europe no longer gives rise to rumors and whispering in European chancelleries. So while the marriage in November or December of Prince George, youngest of the four living sons of King George V and Queen Mary of England, to Princess Marina, daughter of Prince and Princess Nicolas of Greece, is conceded in advance to be the world's most splendid social event of the coming winter, it was noted as soon as the betrothal was announced that it had no political significance.

Prince Nicolas, father of Princess Marina, known as "the most beautiful princess in Europe," is brother of the late Constantine I of Greece and uncle of former King George II, who sat on the Greek throne until the monarchy was supplanted by the Hellenic Republic in 1924. Since then the former King George of Greece has been living in England. Prince George, the bridegroom-to-be, is the British prince farthest removed from the throne. He is preceded by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the latter's two little daughters, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, and the Duke of Gloucester. Yet the marriage would have a beneficial effect, it was thought, in promoting friendlier relations not only between Greece and Great Britain, but between Great Britain and Yugoslavia.

A noteworthy fact about the marriage of Prince George and Princess Marina is that the Princess is a communicant of the Greek Orthodox Church, which has close ties with the Anglican Church.

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At the Observation Post

Since the Two-Party System, With Its Triumphant Illogicality, Appears to Be Firmly Entrenched in American Politics, the Liberty League's Formation May Not Excite the Electorate

MANY political observers saw in President Roosevelt's speech at Green Bay, Wisconsin, the final push that launched the American Liberty League. In that speech, one may remember, he combined his thanks for the support of the New Deal by Wisconsin's two Senators with the assurance that the New Deal was here to stay.

His words had a double-barreled significance. On the business world they appeared to serve notice that whatever hopes had been entertained of a Presidential shift to the Right were doomed to disappointment. To the politicians his indorsement of Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., meant that he would continue his policy of backing exponents of the New Deal regardless of party.

What was he about, they asked? His desire for a transformation of the old parties and a new political alinement of Liberals vs. Conservatives is well known. Had he come, then, to the point of giving this desire effect?

The founders of the Liberty League seem to have thought so. With Jouett Shouse at its head, and an executive committee consisting of Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis, Irénée du Pont, former Governor Nathan L. Miller of New York, and James W. Wadsworth, the League obviously is an attempt by prominent critics of the New Deal to meet such a challenge, to forget party affiliations in presenting a united front to what they consider the radical implications of the New Deal. "Formed to

The New Motor-cycle Cop

—Sweigert in the San Francisco *Chronicle*

defend the Constitution and to protect property rights," according to I. L. Kenen, writing for the Cleveland *News*, "the League is expected to win conservatives from both the Republican and Democratic parties, welding them in a new major party. Progressive Republicans and Democrats would form the other new political party."

Mr. Shouse, to be sure, has denied that his organization has any such objective. It is not opposed either to the President or to the New Deal *per se*, he contends, nor has it any political goal other than that of molding public and Congressional opinion against radicalism—a sort of Association Against the Brain Trust.

But his protestations have fallen for the most part on deaf ears. The announcement of the incorporation of the American Liberty League made the front pages of the newspapers from end to end of the country for no other reason than its suggestion that here at last was an open acceptance of Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to be done with equivocal party labels, and to line up on a real issue.

On the basis of this suggestion the League got a fine welcome from the New Dealers themselves. The President naturally avoided clothing it with the importance of a major political development. He preferred to "praise it with faint damns," as one commentator put it. But Secretary Ickes said: "That's fine. I've been hoping ever since 1932 that we'd have political parties divided on real issues. It looks like it's working out that way at last."

But whether or not the sponsors and members of the League look forward to a dénouement of the kind, whether or not they are the ones to bring it about, and whether or not it would be a good thing, the question remains: is it a political possibility in this country?

Offhand, a comparison with British experience inclines one to say, yes. For more than a generation our students of government and politics have been pointing to the division of parties in England as the logical and honest one for a democratic nation, the model toward which we should strive. Our own cleavage as between Democrats and Republicans they have considered meaningless and hypocritical, a mere convention kept alive for the benefit of entrenched machines.

But this type of reasoning has taken little account of certain fundamental differences between the two countries. England became a highly industrialized State early in the last century. Not since the days of Robert Peel has agriculture there counted as a political force. Politicians have with impunity ignored its claims to attention in favor of the two sides to the industrial picture, capital and labor. It was inevitable, therefore, that of the two British parties contending for power, one, the Conservatives, should identify itself with the employing, propertied class and the other with the interests and ideals of the wage-earner.

Over here, however, there has never been a time when agriculture might be ignored politically, nor is that time in sight. Neither capital nor labor has been able to win a national election without taking agriculture into partnership. The Re-

A New Animal for the National Zoo

—Messner in the Rochester *Times-Union*

publican Party, from its very inception, has depended for success on an alliance between the Eastern capitalist and the Western farmer. The Democratic Party has become victorious when, to its nucleus of Southern planters and Eastern wage-earners, it has been able to detach from their Republican allegiance a sufficient number of Western sons of the soil.

Compromise has been the essence of these necessary alliances, and will remain so. To the extent that the farmer is a landowner, and a merchant of his produce, he is naturally a conservative, but as a mortgagor he has radical leanings. In short, he resists classification either as a conservative, or as a radical, in the sense in which these terms fit the opposing forces in industry, and any attempt to enlist his support of a forthright conservative or radical program will meet with defeat.

Under these circumstances it seems entirely unlikely that the transformation of the old parties heralded on the occasion of the emergence of the Liberty League will take place in any discernible future. The categories, Democratic and Republican, may be meaningless, but they serve a very convenient purpose, which is that of preserving a two-party system where neither party can afford to lose the farmer vote. It is safe to say that they will continue to adorn American politics with their triumphant illogicality. W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Gladys Swarthout, one of the youngest stars of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was born in Deepwater, Missouri, and received her entire musical education in the United States. She first sang in a Kansas City choir, made her début in Chicago in 1924, and first appeared at the Metropolitan in 1929. She is a diminutive brunette, weighs 112 pounds, and, in addition to her operatic work, is a radio star. She is married to Frank Chapman, Jr., son of the famous ornithologist.

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai said a while ago: "When China needs me I shall be there to serve her." But, now, the hero of Shanghai, commander of that Nineteenth Route Army which won eternal fame in defending the trenches at Shanghai against Japan's powerful and well-equipped army, is in this country on a trip around the world. He was lionized last week by the Chinese of New York. At forty-one this tall, thin-faced, simple, scholarly, poetic general is a veteran of more than 150 campaigns. He has said: "These are my enemies—the Communists, Chinese militarists, and Japanese Imperialists." Ascetic himself, he is a severe disciplinarian, and has forced his men to keep honest and temperate. And, yet, he is a popular commander who has always considered himself "one of the men."

Wide World

What's the Name, Please?

Knoles—president, College of the Pacific, Calif.—*kn* as in *knife* or *knot;* rimes with *poles, soles, moles* or *knolls.*

Kroeze—president, Jamestown College, N. D.—with no irreverence, it rimes with *oozy* or *boozy.*

Nadal — president, Drury College, Mo.—rimes with *cabal.* (Look it up!)

Pihlblad—president, Bethany College, Kans. — pronounce it *peel'blahd.*

Tigert—president, Univ. of Florida—not *tee,* but *tie: tie'gert.*

Tulloss—president, Wittenberg College, Ohio—*tull* rimes with *dull,* not with *tulle* nor *full: tull'oss.*

Wishart—president, College of Wooster, Ohio—not *wis'hart,* but *wish'art.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., had many years of experience as a prison physician before becoming Commissioner of Correction of New York State. His theory is that the punishment should fit the criminal, not the crime. He is tireless in his efforts to teach youth that violation of the law is stupid. His ideal of a prison without walls was realized at Wallkill, New York. Here first offenders live normal, industrious lives, with a minimum of supervision.

International

Paul J. Kiernan knows his job in New York City's Sanitation Department so well that he has been able to jump from section foreman at $2,305 a year to Deputy Commissioner of the department at $6,000 a year. His promotion was the result of an examination in which he led all competitors. Thirty-four years old and single, he has done pretty nearly everything there is to be done in the Sanitation Department. He has been an emergency sweeper, scow-trimmer, and hostler. His father, John Kiernan, served thirty-one years in the same department.

Sir Henri Wilhelm August Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Companies, who calls himself "an international oil man," has just made one of his flying trips to the United States, remaining here only nine days. In that time he had luncheon at the White House, attended conferences, and gave several newspaper interviews. Perhaps he might be called the John D. Rockefeller of the Eastern Hemisphere. Vigorous at sixty-eight, he takes a horseback ride and a swim every morning the year round when at home. Sir Henri started in life as a bank clerk. Tho he is still a Dutch subject, he was knighted by Great Britain in 1920 for his war services. His $625,000,000 group of companies form the chief competition with Standard Oil for the world oil trade.

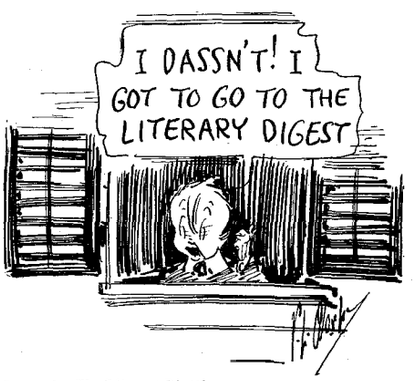
Wide World

Comics—and Their Creators

Percy L. Crosby—born in Brooklyn in 1891, and at an early age started drawing. I attended public schools, and, later, went to the Art Students' League.

Percy L. Crosby

At the age of nineteen I was fired from the New York *Globe,* where I was sport cartoonist, court sketcher, political cartoonist, and comic artist. Just before this event I had entered a contest of professional cartoonists, and won first prize. *The Globe* expressed a willingness to take me back, but I decided to go elsewhere.



Drawn for The Literary Digest

Skippy

Luckily, the contest received wide publicity at the time, and I went to the New York *World.* Besides the cartoons, I paint in oil and water-colors, do lithographs and etchings. I have held one-man shows in Boston, New York, Richmond, Washington, and Paris.

Skippy was created in 1923, in the pages of *Life.* I worked harder on the *Skippy* ideas and drawings during that first year than almost any other work. [These pictures now are distributed by King Features Syndicate, Inc.]

I have written six books, three of which, dealing with controversial subjects, I published myself. Eight publishers refused to print "A Cartoonist's Philosophy," and, in 1931, this book was published, attacking gangdom and prohibition.

We have four children—the oldest, a boy of five, called *Skippy* everywhere, and three little girls.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

James A. Farley, the Administration's Handy Man Who Is Willing to Take the Blame for His Own and Others' Mistakes, Continues High in the President's Regard

OVER the mantelpiece of Postmaster-General James A. Farley's luxurious new office, which was designed by his Republican predecessors, hangs an enlarged photograph of President Roosevelt, incidentally one which appeared on the cover of THE LITERARY DIGEST last year. Across the bottom of it, in heavy ink, appear the words: "For Hon. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General of the United States, with the Affectionate Regard of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Acme

James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, at his desk in the Post-Office Department Building in Washington

The ink on the signature is hardly dry. Despite all the other autographed pictures which "Big Jim" has from the President, he carried this one over to the White House for special treatment, since it had been prepared especially for the place of honor in the high, walnut-paneled room which has become the political subcenter of the Roosevelt Administration. The center, of course, is the White House.

Keeps Place on the Deck

To those alert for every significant gesture from the President, the warmth of the autograph on this picture symbolizes Mr. Roosevelt's continuing regard for his political officer-of-the-deck. For it has been made apparent to all observers that, despite the air-mail collapse, the Recovery Party's blind alley in New York, the West Virginia Democratic primary incident, and the Lehman-Farley friction, President Roosevelt is solidly behind "Big Jim."

Those in a position to know say that the President continues to like "Big Jim" despite his many mistakes, because "he can take it"; in other words, because he takes the blame himself, whether or not it belongs on his own shoulders, and he swallows pride when necessary.

In the latest instance of this, the Postmaster-General has virtually agreed to go through the fall campaign as Chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee. The final decision remains to be made at Hyde Park, but all the present indications are that President Roosevelt will consent.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Mr. Farley mutually distrust each other politically. So acute is the feeling that Mr. Farley was the only distinguished New Yorker uninvited to the President's dinner to Governor Lehman last spring. Altho it was decided months ago that Mr. Farley was to be relieved of the New York State Democratic Chairmanship at the State convention next month, it has now been suggested in responsible party circles that this would put Mr. Farley in the light of "running out" on the Governor at the outset of Mr. Lehman's reelection campaign.

Since the State campaign is short and intensive, lasting little more than a month, it is protested on the Governor's behalf that for Mr. Farley to step aside for a newcomer so close on the election would be to send the new chairman into the campaign cold and unprepared.

From all accounts, President Roosevelt seems to want to avoid any misunderstanding on that score. "Big Jim" far prefers to drop the State Chairmanship now and be done with it. In the purely political field that would leave him with only the Democratic National Chairmanship. But he is said to feel that he is between two fires in any event. Should he refuse the State Chairmanship during the campaign, and Governor Lehman be defeated, it would be said Farley had scuttled his political rival. Should he hang on as State Chairman, and Governor Lehman go down, then it would be said that Farley was the millstone.

In this dilemma, Mr. Farley is leaving it to Mr. Roosevelt to decide. The President's political judgment is directing the New York State campaign, just as it is directing the Congressional campaign. Wherever there is discrepancy or inconsistency, Mr. Farley steps in and takes the responsibility.

Through "Big Jim," the influence of the Roosevelt Administration is being brought to bear on local State political contests despite the repeated protestations from the White House to the contrary.

It was the Postmaster-General who telephoned to Louis Johnson and another minor candidate in the West Virginia Democratic primary contest and asked them to withdraw to avert the nomination of Rush Holt for Senator. When Johnson, former National Commander of the American Legion, protested that he had a reasonable chance to be nominated, "Big Jim" told him all his information was to the contrary. Johnson bowed to the will of the Administration, and withdrew. The other candidate to be appealed to from Washington stayed in, and, as Farley had told him over the telephone, ran fifth. But for his "obstinacy," lesser Administration men say, Clem Shaver would have been nominated in West Virginia, and Jim Farley spared an extremely awkward political situation.

When it came to the California primary, "Big Jim" took the bull by the horns and telephoned across the Continent to urge Justus S. Wardell to withdraw in favor of George Creel in an effort to prevent the nomination of the radical Upton Sinclair.

Political Handy Man

Those in a position to know say the Postmaster-General, speaking, of course, as the political-manager of the Roosevelt Administration, did not mince words with the Democratic wheel-horse Wardell. On the basis of what other California old-line Democrats were saying, the P.M.-G. served notice on Wardell that the responsibility would be on him if seven or eight of California's eleven New Deal Congressmen should go down in a Democratic bolt from Sinclair.

Some one has to do these things, it is said on behalf of the Postmaster-General, and "Big Jim" is perfectly willing to do it so long as the President is satisfied. He would be the last man in the Administration to disobey a Presidential wish, even in spirit. He is the political handy man of the Administration. DIOGENES.

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Japan Portrayed as Pioneer in Far East

Interviewed for The Literary Digest, *Eiji Amau, of Foreign Office, Compares Japanese Policy To History of Early Americans Who Pushed Back Frontiers to Advance Progress*

By Edward Price Bell

Tokyo.

"WHY did Japan extend her power to the Asiatic mainland in the first place?"

This question was asked of Eiji Amau, Director of Information, of the Japanese

Eiji Amau

Foreign Office, Tokyo, who not only has served Japan with distinction politically and diplomatically, but is a student of Japanese life and history. Mr. Amau considered the question carefully—he is a very thoughtful as well as a plain-spoken man—before replying thus:

"Decisive reasons, political, economic, strategic, and biologic, impelled Japan to go to the Asiatic mainland. In the early days of our history, Korea acted as a willing intermediary in the transplantation of Chinese arts and literature, which brought forth the illumination of the Nara period, the first brilliant florescence of culture on Japanese soil.

Why Japan Took Korea

"That was Korea's cultural function affecting Japan. But the situation changed. In the thirteenth century, Korea became a corridor for the Mongol armies of Kublai Khan for their invasion of Japan. These armies advanced as far as the coast of Kyushu, where they were defeated by the Japanese. More recently, it was the Russian pressure on Korea which disturbed the peace of the Far East and forced Japan to fight Russia.

"Thus the strategic importance of the peninsula is patent. Japan took Korea because she could not afford to have that country fall, as it was liable to fall, into the hands of a hostile Power.

"But there are other vital considerations in this case. There is, for instance, the biologic consideration, the fact of Japanese growth. Japan is a growing nation. She is growing in numbers and in energy, and she must find an outlet for both. America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other places being closed to Japanese immigration, Manchuria was the most natural direction of Japanese growth. Our statesmen, notably Marquis Komura, advocated the concentration of efforts on economic expansion in Manchuria. As a result of the Sino-Japanese war, Japan acquired part of Manchuria, the Liao-tung Peninsula, but she was compelled to give it up through the intervention of three European Powers headed by Russia. Later, we fought Russia and won.

"We succeeded to certain Russian rights and interests in Manchuria, with China's consent. Russia, retreating to North Manchuria, did not cease to plot against Japan, as was revealed by the secret Russo-Chinese treaty. Thus, sentimentally, economically, and politically, Manchuria came to preoccupy Japanese attention."

"What conditions, human and natural, did Japan find in Manchuria?"

"She found complicated and difficult problems. She had to face Russia in the north. Other Occidental Powers sought concessions. There was rampant banditry and a rapacious, selfish, incompetent, and hostile Chinese régime."

Pioneering in Manchuria

"Was Japan's pioneering work in Manchuria like that of the English-speaking peoples in Canada and the United States?"

"It was yet more difficult than that, more complex and anxious, for the Japanese had not only to develop agriculture and industry, and to promote the prosperity of the region, but to deal with an intricate and dangerous human and international situation. The pioneers of Canada and America were called upon to conquer Nature. The Japanese pioneers in Manchuria were called upon both to conquer Nature and to safeguard themselves against many problems and perils while they were about it—problems and perils internal and external."

"Is there in the reasons which have actuated Japan thus far on the mainland anything which might push her on into intramural China?"

"No. External circumstances have obliged Japan to help the establishment of Manchukuo, but we do not see any reason why she must advance beyond the Great Wall."

"What would be the assets and what the liabilities of a Japanese effort to control all China?"

"Fantastic. Any effort on the part of Japan or any other Power to control all China would be futile, and so costly as to render it foolish to speculate on the assets of such control."

"Is there more than a mere figment of the imagination in the phrase, 'Japanese domination of Asia'?"

No Domination of Asia

"Japan is the one great independent Power in Asia. She is strongly conscious of herself and realizes very definitely her responsibilities and necessities as the sole stabilizing force in East Asia. Some people may see in Japan a spiritual leader pointing the way to the general reawakening and rehabilitation of the Asiatic peoples. But, actually—that is, politically or economically—she neither dominates nor thinks of dominating the Continent of Asia. She is too busy with realities to toy with such chimeras."

"In what way does the Japanese position in Asia, and particularly in China, differ from that of the Western Powers?"

"It differs on the fundamental point of geography. All Powers are interested

(Continued on page 30)

Keystone

Japanese troops in Manchuria

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Russia Is Knocking at Geneva's Door

Believing That It Is Menaced by Japan and Germany, the Soviet Government Is Seeking Membership in the League of Nations as a Measure of Further Security

By Albin E. Johnson

SOVIET RUSSIA is headed toward Geneva. Nothing that has happened since the Armistice so clearly reveals the shifting sands upon which European diplomacy rests these days. A decade ago Moscow's official affiliation with the League was utterly inconceivable. Five years ago the idea still was fantastic. The odds were ten-to-one that between the two the United States was much more likely to join the League. Russia's about-face became a possibility the day the Mikado of Japan announced Tokyo's withdrawal. Nazi Germany's precipitous departure a year ago made it a probability. Political developments of the last twelve months now make it almost a certainty.

Litvinoff's Advent at Geneva

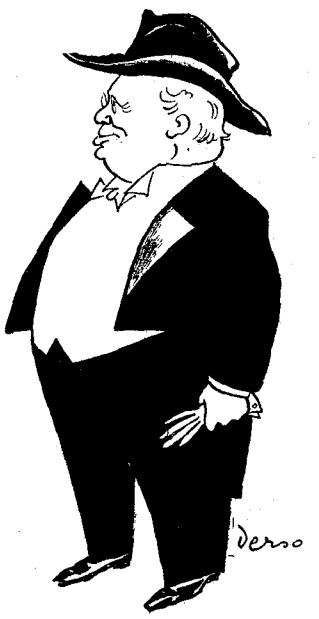
Yet Russia at Geneva is nothing new. For the last eight years or so Soviet representatives have been playing around the edges, getting acclimated, as it were. Maxim Litvinoff, accompanied by the debonair and erudite late Anatole Lounatscharsky, put in an appearance at the Disarmament Preparatory Committee back in the days when Ambassador Hugh Gibson, Admirals Andrew Long and Hilary Jones and Gens. Dennis Nolan and George Simonds, and other Americans were just getting acquainted with the League and disarmament. Soviet participation, ever since, has been continuous, if not enthusiastic.

Until recently, Russia's evolution in Geneva affairs was almost identical with that of the United States. During the Harding Administration the State Department literally wouldn't touch the League with a ten-foot pole, so afraid were the career men of Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, James A. Reed, and Hiram Johnson, and of William Randolph Hearst's newspapers.

Mrs. Maxim Litvinoff

Litvinoff's advent on Geneva's stage was ushered in with a masterly victory over the doughty Swiss as a curtain-raiser. When the League asked Russia to cooperate in preparing for the World Disarmament Conference, Litvinoff replied: "With pleasure—but." The "but" was that since Minister Vorovsky, Soviet envoy to Rome, had been assassinated at the Lausanne Conference, and since Swiss Courts had seen fit to condone the act of M. Conradi, a White Russian, by setting him scotfree, Moscow wasn't enthusiastic over risking the lives of any more of her diplomats in Switzerland.

The negotiations were continued, until, finally, the Russians offered to attend if the meetings were held in some other city—Brussels or Vienna. Or, if the Swiss Federal Government saw its way clear to make amends—a sizable monetary indemnity to Vorovsky's family, an expression of official regrets, and guaranties for the safety of Soviet representatives who might in the future be sent to Geneva. The Swiss fussed and fumed. To them Red Russia is even to-day anathema. Anti-Communist agitation reached fever-heat. The League—Briand, Chamberlain, and Stresemann—applied the screws. Berne capitulated. But not until it faced the alternative of giving the Russians satisfaction, or losing the Disarmament Conference and, maybe, the League. That meant several million gold francs annually for Geneva and a few million more for the rest of Switzerland because of the tourists the League lured into the country. So the Russians arrived.



Maxim Litvinoff

—As seen by Derso

Now, again, the Sovietists are coming to Geneva—and are being paid for it. Moscow wants to join the League as badly as Litvinoff wanted to come to the Disarmament Committees.

But she is not averse to profiting doubly for doing something that pleases her. The price is universal recognition.

"Naturally," says Litvinoff, "we can not participate on a basis of complete equality in a combination some of whose fifty-seven varieties of members do not recognize the Soviet Government either *de facto* or *de jure*."

And, again, Switzerland says: "Never." Yugoslavia, too, says "No," but not so vociferously, since two of her Little Entente colleagues, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, have followed Washington's example in regularizing their diplomatic relations with the USSR. Even Hungary recently found a way to forget Bela Kun and forgive the Kremlin.

The Russians, furthermore, are asking for a permanent seat on the League Council—which is not difficult to grant inasmuch as there are two empty chairs, Germany's and Japan's, around the green baize table. A third permanent seat, that earmarked for Washington, has never been occupied. Otherwise, the path is clear—except for Poland. Warsaw, alert always for an opportunity to be classed as a Great Power, wants a permanent seat if Russia gets one. She also wants the minorities treaties, by which she is bound, applied universally, or at least to the USSR. Or to be released from their provisions herself. If refused a permanent seat, Poland may quit the League, Dictator Pilsudski hints vaguely. Spain and Brazil threatened the same thing when Germany was admitted. Both left. Spain came back. Poland, however, is not so fortunately situated geographically as is Brazil, or even Spain. She will not get a permanent seat—and she will not bolt the League. Concessions on minorities may satisfy her *amour propre*.

The third "demand" of the Russians is the most interesting. When the United States joined the International Labor Office the other day, Washington was particular to make it plain that affiliation in no way implied obligations under the Covenant, even tho the ILO is the League's little proletarian stepbrother. Russia's reservations before joining the League, if reservations they can be called, demand greater rather than fewer commitments. Where Washington would water down the Covenant, Moscow would put teeth in it.

Moscow Offers Its Program

"Make the Covenant and the League the police agent of the Briand-Kellogg Pact," is Litvinoff's policy. Preventing war, which the Covenant seeks to do, is not deemed sufficient. Outlawing war in principle, as the Briand-Kellogg Treaty presumes to do, is merely a pious hope expressed. Punishment of a peace-breaker through military, economic, and moral sanctions is the only deterrent worth while, says Moscow and makes it plain that that will be its platform if it joins the League.

The Russians are popular at Geneva—among the correspondents. Litvinoff does not "use words to conceal his thoughts" as does Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, for example, and others. He expresses them, machine-gun like in rapidity, altho his East-Side New York dialect is hard to follow at times.

The Geneva Disarmament Conference has been a sounding-board for Soviet

(Continued on page 32)

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In Foreign Fields

Geneva—A total world expenditure on armaments in 1933 of between $3,471,000,000 gold and $4,399,000,000 gold was named in the League of Nations "Armaments Year Book." The book estimated the total war expenditure in 1931 at $3,945,000,000 gold, but explained the drop to the 1933 amount by the depreciation in the exchange values of national currencies. In the first world-wide effort to end war by denying its implements to belligerents eighteen nations have joined. Italy was the latest of the principal arms-exporting nations to notify the League of Nations it had put an embargo on exports of munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay. The two South American nations, which have been fighting for more than two years for possession of the rich Gran Chaco territory, have been cut off from American munitions and air-plane factories, the Creusot works of France, the Skoda works of Czechoslovakia, the Bofors of Sweden—all of the big plants whose products make war possible.

* * * *

Paraguay—A paradoxical incident of the Chaco war was reported from Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital. Two Paraguayan soldiers, captured by Bolivian forces of 100 soldiers and numerous officers, told their captors: "If you hold us we shall all become lost in the jungle and we shall all die of hunger and thirst." But if the Bolivians would let the Paraguayans guide them to the Paraguayan lines as prisoners, the Paraguayan sergeant told the Bolivians, they would be assured of good treatment. The Bolivian officers and men accepted, deciding that discretion was the better part of valor.

* * * *

Vienna—A minor tragic sequence of the Austrian Nazi uprising came in the confinement of the Government's executioner in an asylum for the insane. The nervous and emotional strain connected with the hanging of twelve Nazis and nine Socialists since the beginning of the year sent Johan Lang, who invariably wore evening clothes at his hanging job, out of his mind. For each execution the hangman received $33.50, half of which he had to give to his two assistants.

* * * *

Madrid—Flaming youth, which sometimes runs politically amuck on the college campus in the United States, might take note of a decree of the Spanish Government that no young man or woman between sixteen and twenty-three years of age may join political groups without the written consent of their parents. It was stated that since January 1, 480 young boys and girls have been jailed in Madrid, alone, on political charges. The decree declared that youngsters, "not possessing sober judgment," were quick to use lethal weapons during disorders.

Germany in Training for a Lean Winter

Spartan Patriotism is Key-Note of Propaganda Drive, as Synthetic Textiles, Including Wool Substitute, Begin to Appear

Altho it has been predicted that it will be at least six months before the economic pinch begins to be felt by the average German, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, has already put in motion the machinery to make Nazi Germany ready for the approaching winter's hardships.

"In This Sign We Shall Conquer"
—Johnson in *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

Facing critical economic difficulties, Doctor Goebbels has set out to popularize self-sacrifice among the German people, and to convince them of the glory of "going without." Spartan patriotism was the key-note of his big drive, wrote a Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, who noted that it had been prefaced by oratorical barrages on many Nazi fronts.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler himself indicated that the lack of raw materials and the facilities with which to buy them were already nibbling at industrial Germany's vitals in his Coblenz speech urging a 100 per cent. pro-German vote in the Saar plebiscite next January. He urged the nation to meet suffering with noble patriotism and German defiance.

"The greater the distress," he declared, "the greater will be our defiance and our determination. In spite of everything we will overcome it. Under no conditions will we surrender."

The campaign to harden national endurance in its present stage was said to ascribe the seriousness of the economic situation to two causes, neither of which was the fault of Hitler. They were stated as "the blunders" of Hitler's predecessors in power, and international hostility toward the new Germany. On the latter point the Chancellor himself remarked at Coblenz that "certain international cliques which believe they can break us down with economic terrorism, boycotts, etc., were responsible for Germany's threatened distress."

Similarly Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics, in his address at the opening of the Leipzig mercantile fair emphasized that the populace must be prepared "to face with great soberness" the economic emergency "which international policy has forced upon us." Doctor Schacht said also that if German goods were barred or boycotted, the foreign bondholder and the foreign exporter would be the losers, and he argued: "When we are boycotted commercially and defamed politically it is not Germany that suffers, but the Australian wool-grower, the American cotton-planter, the yarn-spinner in Lancashire, the Scottish herring-fisher and the Spanish orange-grower."

An Aura of Romance

Doctor Goebbels has sounded similar warnings, but, according to the Associated Press, he was expected in the future to envelop suffering in an aura of romance, stressing the sufferings of Germany's great heroes of past centuries and attempting to spread widely the conviction that hardship, patriotically borne, was more precious than prosperity.

What was called the first gun in the Nazi big battle with lack of raw materials was trained on the garment industry. As imports of wool were increasingly restricted by the shortage of foreign exchange, women, and men as well, began to wear the so-called "wool cloth" derived from what Nazi chemists call "liquefied wood." The new substitute for wool has been officially named "woolstra," and was said to have the properties of warmth, strength, and pleasing appearance equal to those of real wool.

The new "woolstra" textiles are made by weaving together hundreds of tiny threads. They represented, it was said, years of effort on the part of German textile experts since the World War days when paper suits were in vogue. In some cases wool thread from discarded garments is used as the base for cloth, and, according to an expert estimate, the new "woolstra," together with materials woven from old wool thread, composes some 20 per cent. of all the "wool" cloth now being used in Germany.

Altho foreign agricultural observers reported a shortage of feed grains in the provinces after a tour of inspection, they also said that rains in the early part of August had definitely dissipated fears of a basic food shortage in Germany during the coming winter. Whatever rationing occurred, they believed, would be in special imported articles, including fresh vegetables. The supplies of bread, potatoes and fresh meat were expected to be sufficient for all needs. The German fruit crop was the best in years; but in feed grains such as barley and oats, it was thought, real agricultural trouble might develop.

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Covering Nation With a Network of Survey Lines

Thin Steel Towers Appearing in Many Parts of America, Sometimes Mistaken for Equipment of Treasure-Hunters, Are Vantage-Points of the Coast and Geodetic Survey

(This is the second of two articles on the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey)

HERE and there throughout the country residents have been much mystified by the appearance of tall, reedy metal towers, quickly erected and as quickly taken down. Many have mistaken the mysterious activities connected with these towers as the work of treasure-hunters, especially because the positions occupied by them usually are marked with brass tablets.

The towers are not being used by treasure-hunters, however, but by men whose calling, in some respects, is almost as romantic. They are triangulation towers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and are seen more frequently lately because the appropriation of the Survey has been augmented by $6,500,000 of relief funds, a large part of which is being used to speed up the work of mapping the United States, incidentally giving employment to many engineers who otherwise would be on the relief-rolls.

Useful in Setting Boundaries

The land activities of the Survey began in 1878, when it was perceived that the underwater coastal surveys required to be keyed to accurate topographic surveys. Because of the accuracy of the interior surveys which have been made since that time, a series of charts and maps covering the United States in its entirety may be put together like a picture-puzzle, with every piece fitting exactly.

Ultimately, these topographic maps will be available in such detail as to make them useful in establishing boundaries of private lands, town sites and political units. To accomplish this, the surveys will cover the country with a network of stations so close together than no spot in the United States will be farther than twelve and a half miles from one of the marks set by the Survey.

The land survey of the Coast and Geodetic Survey has gone a long way since the time when it was considered only an adjunct to the coast-survey work. The original idea was to run lines across the country to provide accurate coordination of the hydrographic charts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but the results of the geodetic surveys proved so valuable for other purposes that the more detailed survey now going on was requested by engineers and others having frequent need of such information.

Ferdinand Hassler, the first Superintendent of the Coast Survey, was one of the few men of his time who had the vision to foresee the development of the country. In 1816 he started the framework of triangulation along the Atlantic Coast. The standards of accuracy he laid down are used to-day in the survey work.

But since Hassler's time instruments and methods have been improved greatly. The required accuracy in an angle measurement now can be obtained with fewer observations and in much less time. Where Hassler spent months occupying a single station, geodetic engineers of to-day can complete observations at a station in one night. Moreover, the observations are so accurate that the error is less than five feet in 100 miles.

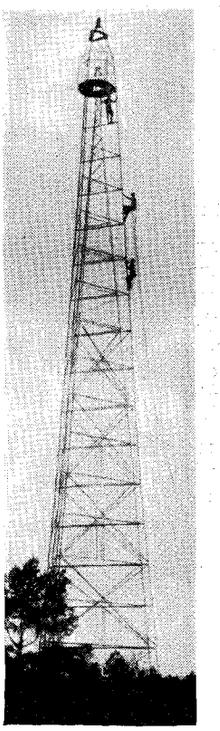
The angles are measured with the aid of a telescopic instrument called the theodolite, and the method used is that of triangulation. It is based on the geometric principle that if one side and two angles of a triangle are known, the length of the other two sides may be computed readily. Thus, to learn the distance of a given topographic feature, such as a hill, tree or tower, it is not necessary to measure the distance, but to sight it from two different places, or stations, a short interval apart. The interval between stations is measured, and the theodolite gives the required angles.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

Occupying a triangulation station in the marshy regions of North Carolina

Much of the triangulation is over rolling, wooded country, which requires that the theodolite be elevated to make signals visible. It is for this purpose that the mysterious towers are erected. The type used at present is a recent innovation. These towers are double; an inside structure supports the instrument, and the outside one the observer, so that movements of the observer will not disturb the delicate adjustment of the theodolite. The towers also carry a light, which can be sighted from other towers or locations on the ground.

The towers are erected and taken down with amazing rapidity. A trained party can erect a 100-foot inner and outer tower in about two and a half hours. The use of towers has greatly speeded up the work of triangulation, and, consequently, reduced the cost of surveying.



United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

Steel tower used in survey work

It has been found, however, that night observations are the most reliable, and pointings therefore are made at night on lights posted on other towers. Such goings-on frequently are misinterpreted by residents of the section, and surveyors sometimes have trouble in establishing their peaceful identity. Very often rumors to the effect that the surveyors are secret foreign agents, signaling to each other, get about the country.

Each station is marked permanently, and becomes a point of value to anyone making a survey in the vicinity, but in some districts the story has got about that these brass tablets mark buried treasure, and many of them have been destroyed by treasure-hunters. Fortunately they can be accurately replaced.

Magnetic Surveys Are Made

In addition to this work, the Coast and Geodetic Survey is engaged in making magnetic surveys over the United States. These consist of observations for the variation of the magnetic needle, due to shifting of the Magnetic Pole, magnetic disturbances on the earth's surface, and various other causes. Approximately 150 stations have been established, and repeat observations are made at these places at five-year intervals. Also, five regular magnetic observatories are in use.

This work is of great practical value, for most surveys are made with the aid of the compass, and corrections must be made on all maps for magnetic variation to bring them up to date. In addition, the data are useful to aviators and mariners who steer by compass, and geophysicists seeking oil and minerals by magnetic methods.

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Easter Island's Mystery Draws Scientists

Two Expeditions, One From Europe and Other From America, Will Study Huge Relics of a Lost Civilization in South Pacific

The tiny speck of land in the South Pacific known as Easter Island will be host this coming season (its summer) to a distinguished gathering of scientists, arriving to study once more the unique and puzzling remains of a lost civilization which specialized in giant statuary, and left behind it little to identify it except indecipherable pictographs.

The first of the scientific explorers, Prof. Alfred Metraux, of Switzerland, already has landed on the island, where he was conveyed by the French sloop *Rigault-de-Genduilly* about three weeks ago. He expects to pass six months there in research.

The others, making up a scientific group led by members of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History (New York), will sail soon from San Francisco, aboard the seagoing yacht *Zaca*, owned and commanded by Templeton Crocker, wealthy San Franciscan. One of the objectives of the Crocker Expedition will be to bring back material for four bird-habitat groups for the Whitney Memorial Hall of the Museum, but the staff of experts will include (in addition to an ornithologist and an artist) an anthropologist, who will make a study of the natives of Polynesia, as well as of the relics of Easter Island.

Magnet for Anthropologists

Easter Island has been a magnet for anthropologists and archeologists, and the starting-point of many theories concerning the ancient races of the South Seas, for more than 200 years. It first was explored by Roggeveen, a Dutch admiral, who landed on Easter morning, April 6, 1722; hence the island's name.

The speck of land, only forty-five square miles in area, is of volcanic origin, and is triangular, with an extinct crater at each angle. It is approximately 2,000 miles from the Coast of Chile, to which country it belongs, and nearly 1,000 miles from Pitcairn, nearest inhabited island to the west.

The most striking things about the island are its "megaliths," or huge stone prehistoric monuments. These are of three types, all gigantic. Upon the bluffs and in other sites commanding a view of the sea great platforms called *ahu* have been built. More than 100 have been counted, the longest, 150 feet in length to-day, originally was 540 feet in length.

Near these platforms are stone enclosures sunk into the ground, often called houses, tho their purpose is unknown. They are built of stone, and, in many cases, are decorated with pictographs, either painted on the walls by rubbing with colored tufa, or carved.

Most conspicuous of all are the large statues representing human torsos and heads rudely carved, with exaggerated ears and retroussé noses. Nearly 600 of these statues have been found, the largest seventy feet long, still lying unfinished in the quarry which occupies the crater of the largest volcano. All of the statues are overthrown, or partly sunk in the ground, but at the time of the first exploration of the island many were standing in solemn rows along the *ahu*, their backs to the sea. Others lined the ceremonial roads leading to the quarry in the crater.

Some of the monuments on Easter Island

They averaged from thirty to forty feet tall, and weighed about fifty tons. How these huge blocks were moved from the quarry never has been explained.

Science Snap-shots

Baby chicks and not human babies consume most of the vitamin-bearing fish-oils used in this country, according to the United States Bureau of Fisheries. The chick-raising industry is dependent on this source of Vitamin D for its mixed feeds. A new and rich supply has been discovered by Bureau of Fisheries technologists in swordfish-liver oil.

* * * *

Sodium light, the brilliant yellow glow now gaining popularity for lighting highways, is not bad for the eyes, tests just completed by the United States Public Health Service show. On the contrary, a group of men who did clerical work under it for twelve weeks found that they liked it better than ordinary light; it was "softer."

* * * *

The oldest continuously inhabited town in the United States is neither St. Augustine, Florida, settled about 1565, or Santa Fé, New Mexico, founded about 1606, tho both claim the honor. According to Dr. Paul S. Martin, Assistant Curator of North American Archeology at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, the oldest is the Indian settlement of Oraibi, in the Hopi Reservation of Arizona, founded at least as long ago as A.D. 1200.

* * * *

Pluto, the outermost planet, is only about a tenth as large as the earth, according to studies made by Dr. Walter Baade of Mt. Wilson Observatory. It is about as bright as Triton, the sole satellite of Neptune, and approximately the same size.

"Anti-Hormones" End Dream of Remaking Race

During the last ten years it has been frequently predicted that the human race some day would be remade by endocrine therapy —the use of hormones extracted from or secreted by the still mysterious "ductless glands." It is known that improper functioning of these glands produces giantism and dwarfism, overweight or underweight, and many types of disease. Some physicians have been confident that such conditions readily could be overcome by administering gland substance to make up for that apparently lacking.

But, it now has been pointed out by *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, they have reckoned without the body's resistance to assaults upon its glandular equilibrium. It has been demonstrated by Prof. J. B. Collip and his associates of McGill University that when foreign-gland substances are injected into it, the body manufactures "anti-hormones."

The result is that, after a time, the effect of new injections is neutralized, and the glandular balance of the body becomes about as it was in the beginning.

It is true that powerful endocrine preparations often are administered to patients, and frequently the desired results may be obtained, the editor of the *Journal* pointed out, but physicians have been puzzled by the fact that occasional cases not only fail to improve under such treatment, but become worse. The reason, the *Journal* editor suggested, was that the effect of the treatment had been nullified by the generation of "anti-hormones," with the result that the patient was worse off than before.

How seriously this factor will affect present methods of gland treatment can not be predicted. It probably puts an end to the dream of making giants and dwarfs at will, or of bringing about a medical millennium through glandular therapy.

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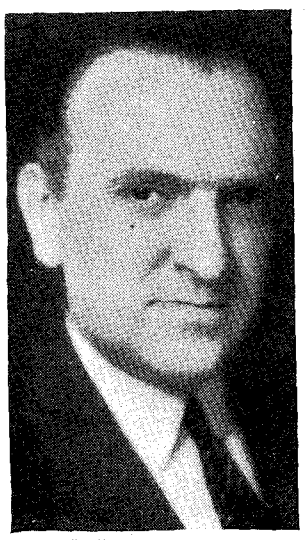
Developing the Finer Art of Giving

An Analysis of the Sources of Annual Support of Philanthropic Institutions Discloses That People of Enormous Incomes Do Not Pinch Their Pocketbooks to Help Charities

THE New Deal has laid the ax to the goose that laid the golden egg for philanthropy, according to a viewer-with-alarm. Churches, colleges, hospitals, and multifarious welfare societies, therefore, will suffer because there will be no more stewards of great wealth to pour out a golden flow for yawning coffers. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is herald of the sad news.



Kaiden Studios

Robert R. Doane

Arnaud C. Marts

In a recent message to the alumni of the great university which adorns Morningside Heights, he said that the institution had reached the end of an era. The time of generous giving had passed. The great fortunes which had made benefactions possible either were dissipated, or destroyed. Should they be renewed, "an extravagant Government stands ready to take a great proportion of their annual income in taxation." In the years to come, then, Columbia University—as well as other institutions which depend upon philanthropy—will have to look to thousands of relatively small gifts. Since then the Government has announced that the profit-motive will not be abolished, and it may be considered problematic whether the rewards of imagination and initiative will be denied.

At the time of the Butler announcement, however, the philanthropic world stood up and took notice. Doctor Butler always has a good press, here and abroad.

"Substantial Assistance" Cited

It may be added, in parenthesis, that anxiety may be deepened by the announcement by Commissioner William Hodson, of the Department of Public Welfare of New York City, that approximately 400,000 families, or nearly one-fourth of the entire population, now are receiving "substantial assistance" in various forms of relief. Commissioner Hodson expects this number to be increased to approximately 500,000 families before the end of the year. The cost of relief at present is $550,684.93 a day, or $6.37 a second, but "there is no inexhaustible source of relief funds," and the City Administration was attempting to impose a city tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent. on gross business to raise the additional relief funds necessary.

An examination of certain facts shows, however, that Doctor Butler possibly may be wrong in believing that even if there shall be no more great fortunes the sources of philanthropy will run dry. It may be added that Doctor Butler is not alone in his view. Treasurers of charitable, spiritual, and cultural institutions are equally apprehensive.

Doubt is cast on the causes of their alarm by Robert R. Doane in his book, "The Measurement of American Wealth," and by an analysis of it by Arnaud C. Marts in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational). Mr. Marts is senior partner in the firm of Marts and Lundy, Inc., financial advisers, New York City.

In his book, Mr. Doane analyzed the sources of the annual support of philanthropic institutions, and found that the greater part of it came from small gifts. In 1929, for instance, Mr. Doane found that during that year a total of $2,029,561,000 came from living supporters into the various treasuries of charitable institutions. Of this amount Mr. Doane estimated that people with incomes of $25,000 and more—up to $1,000,000 and more—gave 13½ per cent.; those with incomes over $3,000 up to $25,000 gave 18½ per cent., and those with incomes of $3,000 and less gave 68 per cent. Of course, there were more people with small incomes than there were with large incomes. Of 48,000,000 income recipients, more than 45,000,000 were in the lower brackets.

	Income Recipients		Fees, Dues and Gifts to Philanthropic Activities	
Range of 1929 Income	*Number*	*% of Total Income*	*Amount*	*% of Total*
1. $1,000,000 and over	504	1.511	$37,677,000	1.823
2. $100,000 to $1,000,000	13,057	4.086	106,884,000	5.175
3. $25,000 to $100,000	88,493	5.057	130,242,000	6.357
4. $5,000 to $25,000	866,947	10.755	210,871,000	10.351
5. $3,000 to $5,000	1,874,538	10.040	166,830,000	08.181
6. $2,000 to $3,000	2,071,261	12.966	302,608,000	14.844
7. $1,000 to $2,000	22,799,967	36.825	803,909,000	39.581
8. $1,000 and under	18,465,951	18.760	270,540,000	13.307
	48,18\,718	100.000%	$2,029,561,000	100.000%

If the New Deal succeeds in leveling the average income of the masses, and in reducing the excess income of the few, Mr. Marts believed that the need for largess would be reduced, and that institutions devoted to philanthropy probably would tend more and more to become cooperative enterprises for the common good. Indeed, he discerned such a movement already under way—in the hospital field, for instance, where there is a decided swing toward group-hospitalization systems.

It seems, too, that the people of enormous incomes did not give to the point of pinching their pocketbooks. They did not give until it hurt, and were denied that pleasurable pain. In 1929, according to the analysis being quoted, 1,122,650 persons made income-tax returns showing incomes of $20,055,000,000. They were permitted to deduct gifts to organized philanthropic agencies up to 15 per cent. of income, but they actually listed on their returns gifts totaling only $380,000,000, or 1.9 per cent. At the same time, they put back into savings and new investments a marginal income of $6,900,000,000, or 34 per cent. of their entire year's income.

For Cultural Advancement

Mr. Marts was not alarmed at the outlook for cultural and character advancement. Giving, he said, stems as much from spiritual sympathy with the objects sought as it does from fat pocketbooks. "Never in the memory of our generation has our nation been so socially minded, so receptive, and responsive to sound ideas and plans for the common good." Enlarging views find new arguments for increased interest in spiritual and cultural values.

If the day of the large individual income is over, who will believe that the era of cultural development is ended? Who will believe that philanthropy will be less responsive to the needs of humanitarian enterprise? "Progress, achievement and hope," said Mr. Marts, "mark the future pathway of those institutions which seek to minister to America's mind, spirit, and well-being. For it would appear that our mad rush for material wealth is halted, and that a larger portion of our enthusiasm will be sublimated into an endeavor to develop the finer arts of living." Many will respond to this note of cheer.

("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 26.)

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They All Had a Good Time

The Theatrical Season Commences With "Life Begins at 8:40," a Broadway Pageant of Malice, Wit, and Music, Molded on Sleek, Expensive Lines

LAUNCHING a new season on Broadway is a good deal like confecting a successful wedding. So long as the ingredients are something old, something new, something borrowed, and something blue, the result will be very pleasant for the customers, and the principals will be content.

The season of 1934-35 was launched, the ritual including the breaking of a chorus-girl across the prow of the box-office, with "Life Begins at 8:40," a vast, shimmering, deceptive pageant in which eminent loons and select beauties vied to make a robust holiday of the ceremonies.

"Life Begins at $8.80"

No one ever would have believed, attending these antic rites, that scarcely a dozen blocks away from the Winter Garden arena somber men of law, and harried men of merchandise, were sitting late into the night, scuffling with vexatious figures as they sought to find a moneyed and easy way to feed the poor next winter.

Within the cliff-like walls of the large Winter Garden, ermines and silk hats clustered, ermines and silk hats worn by more than a thousand humans who had paid a dollar more each for tickets because Walter Winchell felt deliciously flip one evening. It was the modest intention of the producers to exact a comely $6.60 for the launching event. When, trying to make a show out of rehearsal chaos, the revue was tried-out in Boston, the results were so satisfying that "Life Begins at 8:40" immediately took on the outlines of a success.

It was then that the producers thought, perhaps, the launching party might reasonably fetch a First Night toll of $7.70 without undue murmurs of pain from the patronage. It was then that Master Winchell, combing the trivia of Broadway for a pert phrase, wrote: "They ought to call it 'Life Begins at $8.80.'" No producer alive could have resisted so pat a suggestion, and the extra thousand or more dollars which poured and flooded into the Shubert coffers were the result of that bland, if minute, jest.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, when the last impious joke had been cast, the last cornet muted, and the last chorus-girl restored to clothing, no one could be found in complaint. It was commonly held that it had been a very able launching, indeed, and now Broadway could get to work.

In "Life Begins at 8:40," which is important because it does mark the new season, but which is amusing and gay for many other reasons, the rapt following of that divinely mad clown, Bert Lahr, will find their ructious and pugnacious idol the victim, or the hero, of a transformation. The Lahr features still contort themselves into grotesque and frightening shapes, but the hearty "gung-gung" and the boisterous yells have been subdued.

Lahr now wears—and with no little aplomb, the white ties of Mayfair, the tail-coats of Park Avenue, and the suavity of Broadway in the upper brackets. He still can achieve a tempestuous bellow, he still, with a smacking jest, can roll his loyals into the aisles, moaning with laughter. But, where once, and he would be the first enthusiastically to admit it, he was a shatter-pated "mugg"—he now is a tail-coated gentleman. And about twice as funny.

Restored to Good Feeling

In this Shubert durbar he toils for jokes with Ray Bolger, an angular dancing-man chiefly noted for the astonishing fact that the night Radio City was opened to a gaping public he, alone, pigmy on that colossal stage of unaccountable acreage, made the show interesting, lively, and tolerable. More than $25,000 in boring entertainment had been spilled in vain that terrifying night and the public was yawning out loud and reaching for its hats. Bolger, thrust out alone, brought the audience back, set it down, and restored it to good feeling.

Bert Lahr and Luella Gear in a crêpe-de-chine moment from the rollicking "Life Begins at 8:40"

Between them, Lahr and Bolger, they accomplish some mighty insanities, and, when they begin to claw at the air for something new, Miss Luella Gear is furnished to them. Among the three of them, the humors, tho salty, are safe.

Upon their sturdy shoulders the revue rests, in main. When they are not at work, beautiful, husked young women prance, singing juveniles with oiled hair intone dainty love-hums, and impertinent ingénues beseech the audience to fall under the spell of the things which rime, and always have, with June, moon, love, dove, arbor, harbor, sweet, neat, charming.

A More Palatable Winter

Twice in the course of the activities the jests reach epic heights. Once, in a sketch in which the pride-bound window-dresser comes home and prepares to retire, taking off garment by garment, and arranging it as tho he were fixing a window in a store, and, again, when Lahr, Bolger, and two others impersonate Rabelais, De Maupassant, Boccaccio, and Balzac, in a bit of inspired crack-mindedness having to do with the profound sorrow of this nippy quartet in comparing their once-shocking prose with the literature produced to-day.

The production provided another opportunity for the amazing and ridiculously young Albert Johnson to confound the elder setting-designers with a series of sets which are bright with ingenuity and beauty. Consider the fine, simple inventiveness of this boy: told to design a setting for a song to be called "Let's Take a Walk Around the Block," he provided, for use on a revolving stage, a full square block, in miniature, of brownstone front tenements, complete with steps leading to the second story, balustrades, sidewalks, basement entrances, and receptacles for the ashman. The whole setting, representing the block as five-story walk-ups, is but four and a half feet high.

"Life Begins at 8:40" is a pleasant augury for the new season and will charm New Yorkers, and the visiting citizens, alike. It is a forthright, outspoken, faintly malicious musical satire and revue with the lyrics of Ira Gershwin and E. Y. Harburg, the music of Harold Arlen, and the antics of Lahr, all threaded together by John Murray Anderson, making the foundation for something that is going to make the winter more palatable.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 25)

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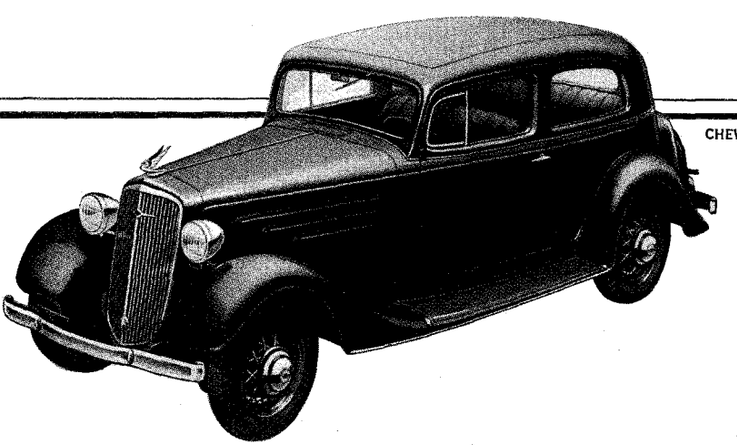
CHEVROLET

Keeping pace with motoring progress

Keeping faith with public trust



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Bridge Clubs and the Depression

Tabloid Newspaper Declaims "Bilkers" and "Chiselers" in Organizations, but Habitual Losses Can Be Traced Invariably to Poor Playing Rather Than to "Talented" Dealing

By Walter Malowan

A NEW YORK tabloid, whose bill of fare includes divorce scandals and sensational murders as daily breakfast courses, decided recently to change the diet of its readers and launched an attack against all and sundry bridge-clubs. The accusations were not taken seriously by responsible people, as may be seen from what Will C. Weng of the New York *Times* had to say in *The Bridge World:*

"A New York tabloid threw the gauntlet into the face of the city's bridge-club population: 'Exposing New York's Bridge Club Chiselers! How Idle Women of Manhattan Are Bilked by the Cheats and Professional Gamblers, Who Work in a New and Fertile Field.'

"Surely there is some bridge-club devotee who will cross lances with this tabloid and clear the fair names of our clubs. And while this young Lochinvar is defending the honor of bridge, he might go ahead and defend also the honor of the School Siren (of the same issue) who is defying an irate wife; the Unknown Blonde of 100 New York Divorces, who gives an authentic exposé of how men, tired of their wives, pay to be compromised; and of Betty Best, a culinary expert who traces divorce to the kitchen.

"But that is only a beginning. A week later the tabloid told us all about the 'Girl Whose Lipstick Has Cost Her Opponents Thousands and Many Other Inside Details About the Methods of Manhattan's Bridge Chiselers.' Another glove striking the cheek of bridge.

"It is our suggestion that bridge-players and wronged blondes get together and form a joint reply to reveal the truth—and the whole truth—to 673,838 elevator-operators in Harlem and the Bronx."

Two Kinds of Clubs

Disclaiming any ambition to pose as the young Lochinvar referred to, I have something to say for and about bridge-clubs. Their number is an interesting phenomenon of the depression period, and is increasing, while the stakes are declining.

There are two kinds of clubs. One comparatively small group consists of genuine membership clubs, run by the members, and for the members. Officers and committees are elected annually and initiation fees and dues are charged as in any other regular club.

In New York, the Whist Club, a men's club, and Crockford's, whose membership is composed of both sexes, are the last word in the skilful bridge displayed, as well as in exclusiveness. The Whist Club, in collaboration with a committee headed by Ely Culbertson, represented America in its negotiations with France and England for the enactment of the International Contract Bridge Laws.

	♠ none ♡ K 7 3 2 ◇ A Q 8 7 5 2 ♣ 5 3 2	
♠ 9 7 6 5 2 ♡ 6 ◇ K J 9 3 ♣ 9 8 4	W N E S	♠ K Q J 10 4 ♡ Q J 5 ◇ none ♣ A Q J 10 6
	♠ A 8 3 ♡ A 10 9 8 4 ◇ 10 6 4 ♣ K 7	

East and West vulnerable

The Bidding

EAST	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH
1 Spade	2 Hearts	2 Spades	3 Hearts
4 Clubs	Pass	4 Spades	5 Hearts
double	Pass	Pass	Pass

The proprietary clubs are run on a different plan. They are owned and operated by one or more persons for the purpose of making a livelihood out of the comparatively small card fees charged to all players. Some succeed; many do not. These clubs offer the cheapest and cleanest kind of entertainment to those who can not afford theaters or night-clubs.

The patronage of these clubs is surprizing. Conservative Boston, with only one bridge-club in 1929—and this one traveling incognito as the Boston Chess Club—has now nearly a dozen gathering places for bridge-players in spite of the fact that Sunday bridge still is prohibited in Massachusetts. Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and the entire West Coast are studded with proprietary clubs, and their number in New York is legion.

The former occupations of the managers or hosts are sufficiently varied to form a Rotary Club. I found among them an insurance broker, an automobile salesman, a radium expert, a newspaper reporter, a contractor, a sports editor, a silk importer, an actor, and many other men and women who were successful in various callings in pre-depression days.

Clubs Not Exclusive

Any attempt to keep the proprietary clubs exclusive would be tantamount to closing their doors, yet the sporting spirit of their patrons is as marked as in tennis and golf. Black sheep can be found in all sports, but bridge-clubs would not be a very fertile field in which to try their wiles. Dishonesty at the bridge-table can consist in "talented" dealing, or in onlookers signaling to their friends the holdings of other players. With stakes in most clubs ranging from one-twentieth to one-half cent a point and card fees to be paid every session, these practises would not supply sustenance to Gandhi on a hunger-strike.

Rumors of sharp practise in certain clubs usually can be traced to poor players who are equally poor losers. They are bewildered by the mental gymnastics of their opponents, which are quite beyond their comprehension; and, without realizing their own failings, they attribute their habitual losses to dishonesty on the part of their opponents.

The average player would have been astonished had he been among the audience watching the play of the hand shown in the diagram reproduced in the adjoining column.

The bidding of the North-South pair was as excellent as the East-West bidding was bad. While West's assist of the spade bid can not be criticized, as his hand made up in distribution what it lacked in high cards, East's four-club bid was suicidal, for it gave the opponents too much information. Later developments in the bidding and play of the hand showed that North-South made the most of it.

Another slip was East's double of the five-heart contract. He should have made a forcing pass, leaving the final decision to his partner, who, with his defenseless hand, should have bid five spades. This contract could have been set only one trick for a loss which would have been partly canceled by the honors.

Heart Shortage

West rightly thought that a spade lead would be of little use and started the hostilities with the nine of clubs. The declarer, after studying the dummy, realized that West's only excuse for entering the bidding at all must have been a shortage in the heart suit. After winning the second trick with the king of clubs, he led a small heart. The king was played from the dummy and the next trick went to the ace of trumps. At this stage of the proceedings South took full advantage of East's club bid. West's initial lead indicated a holding of not more than three clubs; at any rate East should have held at least five in that suit to justify his bid. He could also be expected to have five spades. On this assumption East had no diamonds at all.

South had considered this possibility before playing on the very first trick, so he led the four of diamonds without hesitation after collecting the fourth trick. As South fervently hoped, West carelessly followed with the three, and, then, to East's consternation, the two of diamonds was played from the dummy!

East thus was left to cash his queen of trumps any time he chose, as this ended the trick possibilities for the defending pair.

It should be noted that had the declarer led the ten of diamonds, West would have covered with the jack, and a diamond trick would have been lost. In this instance, West apologized to his partner, and congratulated South, instead of crying "Stop thief!"

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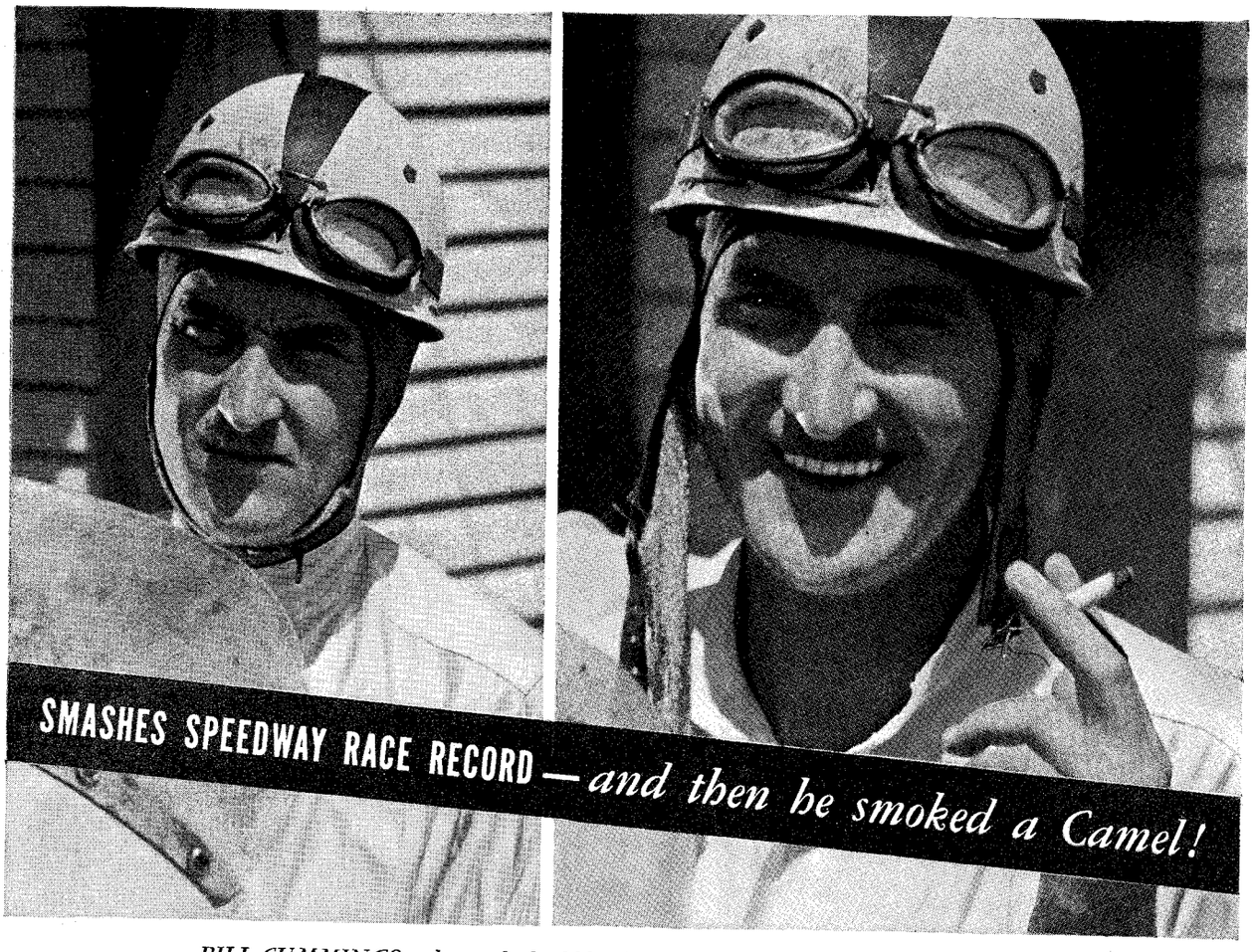

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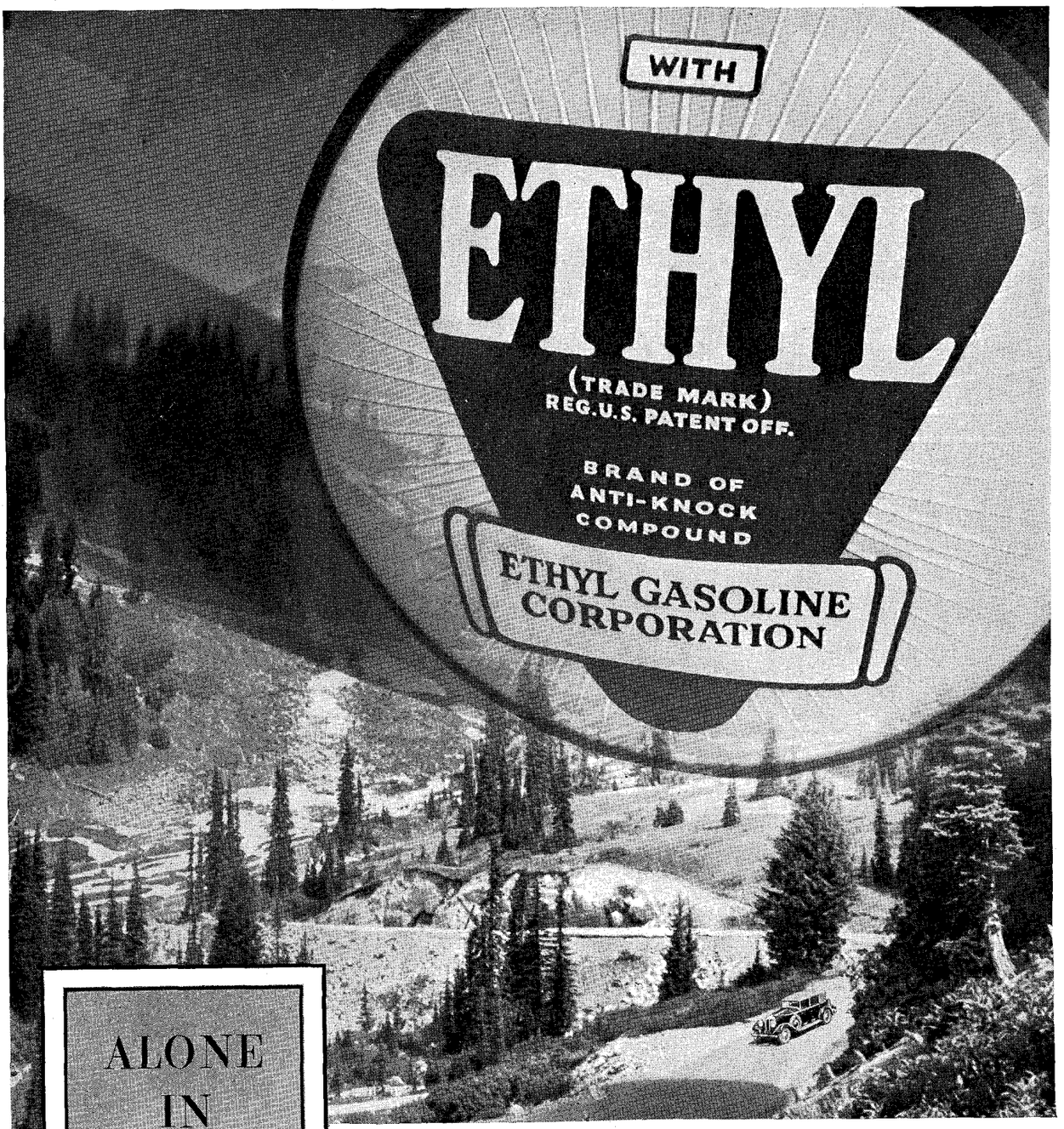

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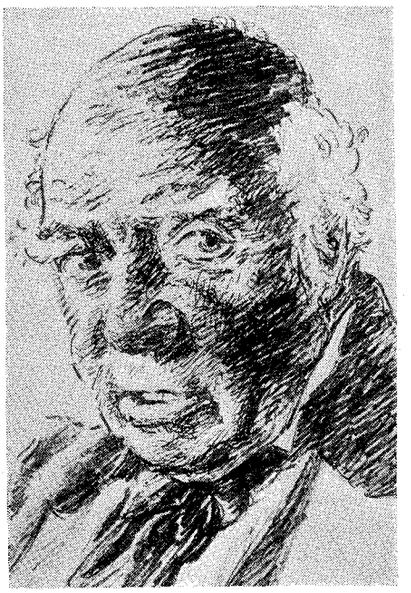
Living With the Arts—and Artists

When Some Actors Discuss Other Actors, and Celebrated Writers Play Contract Bridge, Gross Error and Rich Wit Are Certain to Run Hand in Hand

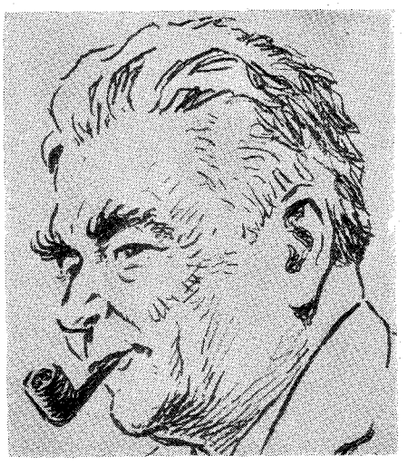
By Joseph Cummings Chase

Will Rogers

(This is the first of a series of illustrated articles by Joseph Cummings Chase, who, out of a vast store of experience, reflects back on the personalities and events which have colored his life.)



Otis Skinner as *Uncle Tom*



Don Marquis

WE are talking about Edwin Booth, born these hundred years ago and more. The older lads are reminiscing brilliantly, and the younger lads are adding their say.

Otis Skinner: "I played with Booth. I supported him, and he supported me, but it wasn't fifty-fifty."

George Cohan: "I saw him. Pop took me to see him when I was a little bit of a kid. I didn't know it was Booth, and I didn't know it was Shakespeare, but I did know that I didn't like it. When we walked out of the theater, Pop said, 'How'd you like it, George?' And I told him. You see, not knowing it was Booth, I was entirely truthful, and unprejudiced. When they told me the play was by Shakespeare, and that Booth was doing it, *that* didn't help any, because I was doing my kid stuff with Pop down on Fourteenth Street, and my idea was that any actor who didn't write his own stuff was rotten. Pop wrote his.

"A few years after, I got on to the fact that folks were proud to say they had seen Booth act. So I made a few inquiries about what I had heard him do, and, for years, I kept telling people that I'd seen Booth and Barrett and Modjeska. I kept telling it until one day I told it to Otis Skinner. He said, 'What's that you're saying, George?' I told him again, and he said, 'George, I wouldn't repeat that if I were you.' I didn't let on I'd been saying it for years, but I said, 'Why not, Otis?' Otis answered, 'Well, you see, George, when Booth took Modjeska into the cast, Barrett walked out. He never played with her. They hired me in his place.'"

William Gillette: "When I was a kid, we lived next door to Mark Twain. Mr. Clemens had a name of his own for everybody he knew. When he talked across the back-yard fence with mother, and he mentioned me, he would say, 'Where's that derrick of yours?' (Gillette is the thinnest tall man we know.) At nineteen, I informed the family that I had decided to be an actor, but the family hadn't decided I was going to be one. The family was horrified, and father, just to be funny, said, 'You wouldn't take an important step like that without getting first-class advice on it, would you? You might ask Edwin Booth, he's an authority.' Father thought of him, because we had just heard that Mr. Booth had rented a house for the summer in our neighborhood. Next day I followed father's intended-to-be-amusing advice.

"I went around to the house Mr. Booth had rented, and there he sat on a barrel of household goods on the piazza. 'What can I do for you, young man?' he asked. I said I had told the family yesterday that I'd decided to be an actor, and my father had said I shouldn't do it without getting Mr. Edwin Booth's advice. 'What do you think of it?' I asked hopefully. 'Wouldn't do it, son,' said the great Booth, 'wouldn't do it. It's a dog's life.'

"It wasn't many years after when I found myself playing on the same stage with Booth, I in a tiny part—and I suppose Booth didn't know I was there. But when we were rehearsing, one day, and I had a longish, silly sort of a speech to say, I realized that I wasn't the star, and I spoke the lines so fast that I said about five minutes' worth in half the time. The star was expected to come on the stage as I finished the speech, but there was quite a wait for him. After the rehearsal, he asked the stage-manager if I was to play the part. 'Yes, unless you don't want him to,' he was told. 'Oh, that's all right, that's all right,' said he. 'Only if he's going to play it, I've got to rearrange my time-table considerably.'"

✦ ✦ ✦

Contract Partners Carry Captions

Sketches of the facial expressions of Don Marquis and Allen McCurdy when they are partners at contract carry captions as follows:

Allen: "Don't yer think my discards mean anything?" and "There you go again 'saving' me—you're the Chairman of the Board of the Florence Crittenden Home!"

Don: "Well, anyhow, it's fun to see you play 'em, you acrimonious buzzard." And Don, when he is particularly slow in leading, and after rapid-fire remarks pertaining thereto from the other players: "Oh! are you ready?" And, after hesitating over a bid, "Yer see, my predicament is: first I have to please God, and next I have to please Allen."

Another from Don: "The trouble with your reasoning, Allen, is that it begins with the premise that you are always right, and the other trouble is that it's too loud."

Don: "I wonder what Allen would do to me if I should bid four hearts."

Allen: "I'd annihilate you, Don. Make no mistake about that!"

Don: "All right, then, it's going to be the great adventure. I bid a slam in hearts."

(A substitute has to be put into the game in place of Don. It is Mr. James Kirkwood, the actor.) Cards are drawn and Jimmie becomes partner to Allen for two rubbers.

(Continued on page 33)

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 (Continued from page 19)

Another Challenge to Modernism

Prof. Edwin Lewis, Regarded by Methodists as a Skilful Expositor, Cries a Halt to Modernism in "A Christian Manifesto"

Four generations of Methodism were back of Edwin Lewis when he was born at Newbury, England. That may account for the fact that he became a local preacher at seventeen, and that he did three years of missionary work in Newfoundland. England, Scotland, Canada, and America contributed to his education, and gave him sound learning. He was a graduate student and instructor in Greek and theology in Drew Theological Seminary, and an instructor in English in New York State College. Since 1920 he has been Professor of Systematic Theology at Drew, and one of the three editors of "The Abingdon Bible Commentary." He has written several books, and Methodists look upon him as a skilful expositor, tho it is not long since that he was under suspicion as a heretic.

One of his students remarked to him one day—and he did not deny it—"something happened deep down inside" him. Signs of it appeared in an article on "The Fatal Apostasy of the Modern Church" in the fall number, 1933, of *Religion in Life*, which brought the charge that he had "sold out to the Fundamentalists." He was reminded of books he had written, and asked if he wished to be regarded as having "slipped back into orthodoxy."

His answer was that "consistency is always a consideration, but consistency may come too high. The intellectual record is far less important than the moral record, and it may be that the first must be marred to keep the second intact." So has come "A Christian Manifesto" (Abingdon Press), in which he cries a halt to Modernism. This does not mean that Doctor Lewis finds anything incompatible between orthodox Christianity and the modern scientific outlook.

The Lewis View of Modernism

He knew, he said, "of no single indubitable finding of any scientific investigation in any area of human interest which can properly enjoin me from saying, in entire honesty of mind, 'I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth;' or from saying, 'I believe in Jesus Christ as a unique Figure in history, unique because He would never have lived at all, but for the purpose of God to give Himself for men in saving grace and redeeming love,' or from saying, 'I believe in the reality of the Divine Presence in human hearts to the empowerment of human wills as a specific response to faith and trust and love,' or from saying, 'I believe that neither life nor death nor angels nor principalities nor powers nor things present nor things to come nor height nor depth nor any other creature, shall be able to separate me from the love of God as it is in Christ Jesus my Lord.'"

Of modernism Doctor Lewis wrote:

"The logic of modern thought is the denial of historical Christianity: so it has been claimed, and a deadly impotence has fallen upon many a guardian of the faith as he weakly conceded the claim. It is time that we declared the claim to be false. It is time, too, that we compelled the champions of the much-vaunted modernity to admit that it is becoming increasingly evident that the logic of the denial of historical Christianity is that the more man

Prof. Edwin Lewis

learns, the more he is baffled, and the further the journeying of his mind, the less he knows where he is. The church needs the faith. Modernity needs it too!"

Doctor Lewis is thoroughly familiar with the higher criticism, but it offers no difficulty to him in accepting the trinitarian conception of God, the deity of Jesus and His resurrection. "All these narratives," he said—speaking of the Gospels—"have a common purpose—to convey to others the fact that after His death Jesus Christ lived again and made Himself known by many infallible signs, to be for evermore available to the touch of faith. That central fact fits with absolute precision into the total picture of the origin of Christianity. It transformed the shame of the Crucifixion into an amazing triumph; it carried into the stream of human thought the incomparable teaching of Jesus, which otherwise had been lost; it transformed the conditions of the moral struggles; it introduced into men's thought of God a totally new element—the human touch born of experience of the human lot; and it is the one explanation of the persistence and growth of the Christian faith during the centuries since.

"The Jesus of history passed for evermore into the Christ of faith by reason of the Resurrection as actual fact. If that be denied, the New Testament falls apart, and the history of Christianity is the history of a vast delusion."

To the man who was once suspect "*Christianity means supernaturalism* [the italics are his]: this is the inescapable logic alike of the history and of the experience."

The book is a challenge to the Modernists, and a help to those still lost in doubt.

A Coin in a Cup—No Charity

Broadwayites recall the story of the professional panhandler who went to "work" in an expensive and properly chauffeured limousine, and returned in the evening by the same means to a lavish apartment.

Since the depression the tribe of beggars has increased many fold in every city. Millions are men in actual need, unable to get employment. Tagging along with them to engage the smile of fortune are the professionals. It is difficult for the sympathetic to tell the would-be workers from the drones. The Welfare Council of New York City, cooperating with police, magistrates, and social workers, has devised a plan to save sympathy from error.

Mendicants picked up by the police are taken to a magistrate's court, to which is attached a staff of social workers, and a physician. Each man found guilty of mendicancy is fingerprinted to determine whether he has had any previous record of arrest. Social service workers get his case history, and he then is examined by the physician to determine whether he has any communicable disease, or is otherwise in need of medical attention. If it is found that the beggar has no previous record, and is an honest victim of misfortune, he receives a reference card to an appropriate social service agency, which will give him the relief his situation requires. If he fails to present this card, and is again arrested for begging, a magistrate takes appropriate action—usually a drastic sentence.

The plan has worked well in relieving honest victims of the times, and in relieving the public of the professional panhandler. Its continued success depends on the cooperation of the public. A coin within the cup may not achieve the ends of charity.

British Baptists Gain

While American churches and missionary societies report decreasing contributions, the Baptist Missionary Society of Great Britain and Ireland had a good year, both spiritually and financially. A record number have been baptized in the mission fields, and a triumph was achieved in finances.

At the beginning of January, the debt accumulated from previous years was more than £24,000. This has been wiped out, and the fiscal year showed no deficit.

Modernist Bishop Criticized

Anglo-Catholics and Evangelicals of his diocese have signed a manifesto against the Modernist stand of Bishop Barnes of Birmingham, England. Prepared by Sir Ernest Beazley, Emeritus Professor of History in Birmingham University, the manifesto asserted that modern critical study had confirmed the historical value of the Gospel, and that the rejection of the Virgin Birth, and of the bodily Resurrection of Christ as legends or poems is a denial of the Christian Faith.

Bishop Barnes has long been a thorn in the side of orthodoxy.

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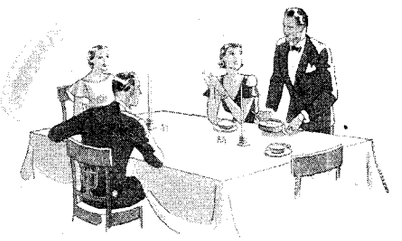

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The Harbor-Master at the Port of Missing Men

Capt. John G. Stein, New Head of New York City's Missing Persons Bureau, Brings a Wealth of Experience to His Task of Clearing Up Strange Disappearances

By Marguerite Tazelaar

An average of ninety-five requests a day are made to the new head of the Missing Persons Bureau of New York City, Capt. John G. Stein, for help in locating kinsmen, friends, or business acquaintances who have disappeared. During the summer, the majority of cases are those of runaway boys and girls, who decide life at home is irksome, and start out hitch-hiking without a word to their parents, in the hope of discovering adventure. They usually are picked up along the road, or in a nearby town, altho the movie-struck young girl actually may get to Hollywood before she is located.

Again, working-girls of high-school age, or slightly older, will outgrow their poor East Side tenement families, and attempt to establish a new life of their own by going to live in girls' clubs, or apartment-hotels, without saying anything about it. As a rule they are traced through friends of their own age.

Paul Parker Photograph

Bag in hand, she starts in search of adventure

Captain Stein, recently raised from the rank of lieutenant, has been in the New York Police Department for nearly thirty years. He has been in the detective branch of the service almost twenty years. He was born in New York City, became a policeman when he was twenty-three years old, and his first beat was in the vicinity of Park Row and Chinatown. Later, he patrolled the more élite Park Avenue.

Complete Investigation Made

At different times he has been assigned to detective service, and has put in many years on the Homicide Squad. He enlisted in 1917, and served with the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington and Virginia. In 1920 he was promoted to rank of sergeant. He is married and lives at Hollis, Long Island. He has two daughters, Priscilla, twelve, and Patricia, six, and a son, Frederick, ten. He is a kindly-faced man, inclined toward the stoutness of middle-age; has an alert, but reassuring, manner, and the simple directness which goes with a man of the people. The bureau is located in Police Headquarters at 240 Centre Street.

He says that 98 per cent. of the people reported to his department as missing are located. Last year, there were 314 males between the ages of five and twenty listed as missing and 217 females. The majority of disappearances come between the ages of fifteen and twenty for both men and women, statistics have disclosed.

Among the causes for young girls leaving home, according to Captain Stein, are: unhappy home conditions; bad associates; they are too young to get married; greedy parents; the reading of newspapers and cheap novels; misplaced confidence in unscrupulous men; the lure of the stage and movies; dislike for school; mental deficiency, and natural depravity. These reasons, in some instances, apply, also, to young men, but their chief objective in running away usually is idleness—unemployment.

A complete investigation of each case is made. This includes a study of home conditions, a list of the person's friends, and notation of hobbies, as well as the places and people they have been interested in. Not infrequently missing boys and girls from out-of-town may be discovered in New York dance-halls or dance-marathons, but, strangely enough, according to Captain Stein, these places seldom are frequented by native New York runaways.

A teletype system connecting the New York Bureau with police departments of every other city in the United States, Canada, and Mexico enables the office there to check hourly in following out-of-town clues. Strictly scientific methods are employed in pursuing missing cases, which include dental charts of the persons sought; reconstruction of mutilated bodies, in cases of accidents, or violent deaths; reconstruction of finger-prints; analysis of materials in clothing—for example, the office has a complete file of all New York's laundry-marks — deciphering letters, written or printed; deciphering prescriptions of eye-glasses, and follow-ups on dry-cleaning establishments.

Recently, Captain Stein said, a woman came to his office from Rhode Island. Her husband had disappeared ten years ago and not a trace of him ever had been found. She was permitted to go over the photographs of the dead, kept by the bureau, and, among them, found a likeness of her husband. The record of the case was looked up, and it was discovered that, ten years before, this man had been found dead in a Bowery rooming-house, friendless and without money. Thus her problem was cleared up once and for all.

Another complete picture-file of the insane in New York hospitals is kept in the bureau. The reason why some cases never are cleared up, according to Captain Stein, is because sometimes the return of missing persons is not reported by the family; or something happens to the person reporting and the missing one goes away, marries, uses another name, and, thus, is completely lost.

Captain Stein has a force of fifty-two men and seven women. He finds women excellent for women's and children's cases. His department takes part in kidnaping investigations to aid the Federal Service.

He advocates the carrying of identification cards by everyone. Often, he says, people are struck by motor-cars who may be reported. Especially in the case of women, who have few pockets, every means of tracing their identity is lost because their bags or purses may be destroyed. He would like to see the time come for compulsory finger-printing for life-insurance companies; for the taking out of bank-accounts, and for school and hospital admissions.

Acme

Capt. John G. Stein

Captain Stein was appointed to succeed Capt. John H. Ayers who retired, because of age, in July, this year, after commanding the Bureau for fifteen years.

In "Missing Men," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1932, Captain Ayers and Carol Bird discussed some strange cases.

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The parable of the BROKEN VASE

A certain rich man of the East once called his household together and, bringing forth a most exquisite vase, said: "*Behold how PRICELESS!*" Then, rising suddenly, he smote the vase and it fell in many pieces and he exclaimed: "*Behold how WORTHLESS!*"

FAMILIES, too, are like that—all in one piece, they are priceless, but broken up (as every family perforce must be each morning), the individual fragments are of less value to the advertiser. Advertisers know that families are intact only in the home and that's why they attach so much importance to HOME COVERAGE.*

•

One year ago THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS resolved to get at the facts regarding daily newspaper HOME COVERAGE in metropolitan Chicago—to find out from Chicago families themselves just what newspapers they actually read and under what circumstances.

•

The result is the FIRST SURVEY of metropolitan Chicago daily newspaper HOME COVERAGE ever attempted. A small army of trained investigators, operating under the direction of an eminent market-study authority, was sent out instructed to get the facts. For the purpose of arriving at purchasing power, Chicago was divided into four rental areas . . . classes A, B, C and D. Altogether, 147,360, or nearly 15% of Chicago's total of 1,008,000 homes, were interviewed . . . in accepted market-study practice 5% is regarded as more than ample to give a true picture of the whole.

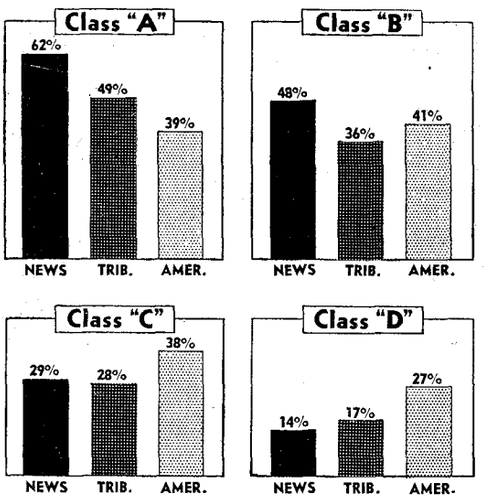
A careful study of the facts revealed in this survey leads to the unmistakable conclusion that THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS GIVES THE ADVERTISER GREATER HOME COVERAGE (PARTICULARLY IN CLASS A AND B AREAS WHERE BUYING POWER IS HIGHEST) THAN ANY OTHER CHICAGO DAILY NEWSPAPER.

•

For many years results have clearly indicated this fact to advertisers and that is why, as far back as there are any records, THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has consistently, even during the five depression years from 1929 to 1934, carried more total advertising than any other Chicago daily newspaper, proving again that advertisers prefer families at home—ALL IN ONE PIECE.

CITY OF CHICAGO

Home Coverage of The Daily News, Daily Tribune, and Evening American in Rental Areas Surveyed



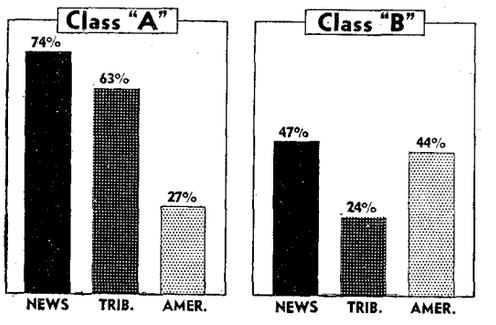
CLASS OF RENTAL AREA	FAMILIES INTERVIEWED	DAILY NEWS	DAILY TRIBUNE	EVENING AMERICAN
A	29,523..100%	18,421..62%	14,357..49%	11,562..39%
B	36,624..100%	17,760..48%	13,217..36%	15,159..41%
C	35,449..100%	10,124..29%	9,858..28%	13,568..38%
D	26,411..100%	3,644..14%	4,422..17%	7,252..27%

Rental Classifications	Median Rentals	Number of Families*
Class A	$45 and up	140,018
Class B	$34 to $44.9	267,826
Class C	$23 to $33.9	228,659
Class D	Under $23	195,708
		832,211

*Authority: 1934 Population Census of Chicago, conducted by the Chicago Census Commission—reports now in preparation for publication by The University of Chicago Press.

SUBURBS

Home Coverage of The Daily News, Daily Tribune, and Evening American in Rental Areas Surveyed



CLASS OF RENTAL AREA	FAMILIES INTERVIEWED	DAILY NEWS	DAILY TRIBUNE	EVENING AMERICAN
A	13,220..100%	9,832..74%	8,376..63%	3,515..27%
B	6,133..100%	2,871..47%	1,450..24%	2,692..44%

* *HOME COVERAGE, by standard acceptance, means the total number of homes into which a morning newspaper regularly enters and remains during the morning; and the total number of homes into which an evening newspaper regularly enters during the afternoon or evening.*

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

-Chicago's Home Newspaper

GEORGE A. McDEVITT CO., National Advertising Representatives, NEW YORK—CHICAGO—PHILADELPHIA—DETROIT—SAN FRANCISCO

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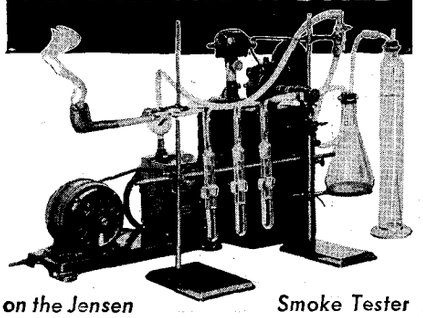
NEW

Drinkless KAYWOODIE

PROVED THE BEST SMOKING PIPE IN THE WORLD



on the Jensen Smoke Tester

● Think of all the famous foreign pipes! Then read what an American pipe has done with the choicest imported briar: *University scientists made over 410 tests with every well known pipe in the world and proved New Drinkless Kaywoodie best.* By actual laboratory measurement—purer smoke, cooler smoke, better taste. Only New Drinkless Kaywoodie could challenge foreign pipe supremacy—*and win.* It's the only pipe for you.

$3.50

Send for Proof and Handbook

Booklet describing the 410 tests, and the only Handbook of its kind, showing over 100 Kaywoodie styles in full colors, also showing the famous Tobacco Yello holder for cigarettes. Enclose 10c for mailing.

Kaufmann Bros. & Bondy, Inc.
(Established 1851) Dept. D1
Empire State Building,
New York City

Ask your dealer to show you

Each pipe a rare and beautiful specimen—pick of the world's choicest briar roots.

Super-Grain $5
A SUPER-KAYWOODIE

Japan Portrayed as Pioneer in Far East

Foreign-Office Spokesman Describes Nippon as Watch-Dog, Preserving Peace in a Polyglot, Complex, and Disorganized China

(Continued from page 14)

equally in an orderly and industrious China from the standpoint of the universal beneficence of such a condition. But always remember this: Any untoward event in China affects Japan directly and immediately, while it may leave distant Powers undisturbed. Moreover, for all their differences and quarrels, the Chinese and Japanese nations are one in blood and culture and share in the responsibilities of maintaining the spiritual heritage of the Orient. In that sense, Japan's interest in China is intrinsic and subjective as against the Occidental interest, which is external and objective."

© International

China's Great Wall

"What part is European and American education playing in the Far East? Is it making for peace or for war?"

"No dogmatic generalization is possible respecting this question. Opinions differ about it. Such authors as J. O. P. Bland are in diametric opposition to the reports of the missionaries. It is safe to say, however, that Occidental training has failed to bring to China any visible political benefits, or to produce an organized force for unity and peace. The New Life Movement now going on in China seems to have been born of the realization of the failure of Western education."

"What is the real menace, if there be any, to a China for the Chinese?"

"There is none."

"What is the strongest prop of the country's territorial and political integrity?"

"The Nanking Government, recognized by Japan and the other Governments."

"What about the Open Door?"

"Japan has declared again and again her adherence to the Open Door in China. This attitude she has affirmed not only many times, but with the highest authority. Manchukuo also voluntarily has undertaken to observe the same policy. The Door is open equally to all foreign States. This does not mean, however, that all who enter will profit themselves equally. The matter of profit will depend upon individual ability and qualification."

"What is retarding Chinese unity and stability so seriously?"

"Numerous fundamental difficulties of a crucial nature. Chinese egotism is one of them. China has a great complexity of races, and confusion of tongues. She has almost countless dialects. She has illiteracy and poverty and lack of roads and other communications. The natural consequence is regional political and economic independence, with attendant civil conflict. The national consciousness which is the backbone of an organized State is still lacking in China."

"Has Japan been too easy rather than too hard on China?"

"Very probably so. Sterner Japanese policy might have been highly beneficial to everybody, by no means excluding the Chinese themselves. Nevertheless, we retain our patience and still have hopes of China's ultimate salvation."

"What has Japanese power meant to China?"

Japan Stands Like Watch-Dog

"Succor. All intelligent Chinese know and frankly admit that their country would have been partitioned away decades ago had not Japan stood by like a watch-dog. Distances and proximities are conclusive factors in international relations. We must be constantly concerned about China. Shocks there are shocks to us overnight. A great fire there would set our own house alight. For Europe or America, the Chinese question is a question of prosperity or adversity; for Japan it is a question of life or death. In a grave crisis we should not be able to delay. We should be compelled to act instantly and, if necessary, on our own responsibility."

"Please name some of Japan's complaints against the West."

"Japan has no special complaints against the West save on the score of its acts affect-

Keystone

Japanese soldiers in their campaign before Jehol City

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ing our racial susceptibility. The clause for racial equality was rejected at the Paris Peace Conference. America passed an Exclusion Act which hurts our feelings. Both these things are a direct affront to the honor of our nation and our race. We do not complain about the practical monopoly by the white race of the open lands for colonization. We are willing to leave alone the matter of the restriction of free domicile. But we do not want interference in the territories still open to Japanese. And we ought to have freedom of trade all over the world."

"Japanese national self-appreciation is deepening steadily?"

"Undoubtedly. And we intend that the process shall continue for our own sakes and for the sake of the general good of the nations. The new Japanese wine is not containable in the old skins of Japanese theory and practise. There is a movement toward approximation, toward a common level of national self-respect and of civilization, among the peoples of the earth. Some nations, the more advanced nations, are descending in the direction of this common level and others are ascending to attain it. Japan is ascending. Her rise unavoidably will produce more or less friction, but this friction should lead only to mutual understanding, and to international adjustments spelling friendship and peace.

Japanese Girl

Japan Called Peace-Loving

"This movement among nations is analogous to the great and universal movement among nations involving the upper and the lower strata of the various societies. These strata are tending to a common level, the bourgeois classes descending and the working classes ascending, the augury being final understanding and peace between them. But in this case, as in the case of the discrepant nations, the movement of mutual approach will entail more or less serious and prolonged friction."

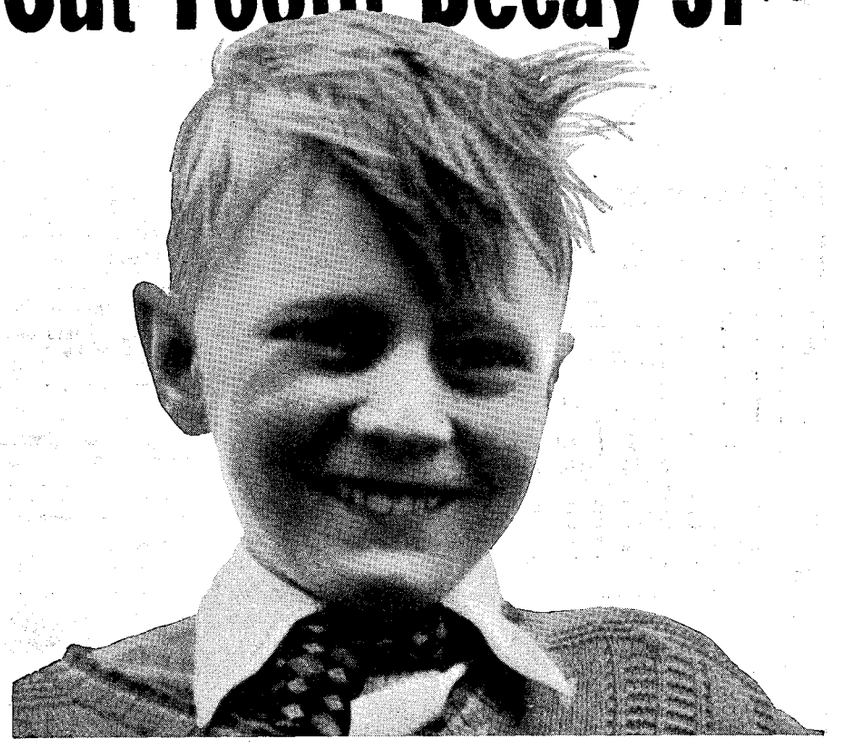
"Japan is by nature peace-loving?"

"That fact is written large in her history. This history for 2,000 years down to the Meiji Restoration records only two external wars in the form of military expeditions to Korea, undertaken to restore Japanese prestige and supremacy in that peninsula. What Occidental Power can point to a similar record? We were, as we still are, a peaceful and peace-loving people, content to be let alone in our little Island Empire until Europe brought war and aggression too near our door, forcing us to take up arms in self-defense."

Mr. Amau's last words were about China, the vast and suffering country which figures so outstandingly and with such pressure in all enlightened Japanese minds. He said:

(Continued on page 32)

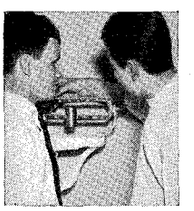
Fresh Orange & Lemon Juice Cut Tooth Decay 57%



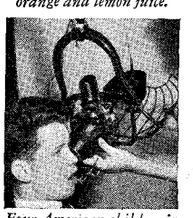
Reduced gum troubles 83%. Improved child growth rate. **Facts not known about any other foods *disclosed by 3½-year diet study of 341 children aged 10 to 17***

THESE important findings are reported after 3½ years of research under Dr. Milton T. Hanke while a member of The Sprague Memorial Institute at the University of Chicago. The study was made at Mooseheart, where children of the Loyal Order of Moose receive home-like care beyond the usual. Their better-than-average diet included milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruit, meat, cereals and sundries.

Yet the first year's study proved that even this excellent diet did not prevent frequent gum troubles and new cavities.



Children who were underweight made extra gains in weight and height during their first year on fresh orange and lemon juice.



Four American children in five have dental troubles. Fresh orange and lemon juice reduced these ills.

Then to the *daily* diet were added two 8-oz. glasses of fresh Sunkist Orange juice with the juice of half a lemon in each. After this second year, scientists noted: new tooth decay in 57% fewer children. Gum troubles in 83% fewer cases. And a 75% improvement in rate of growth.

The final year-and-a-half showed that a smaller amount of fresh orange juice (3 ounces) daily, aided growth *but did not give the full dental benefits.*

What this means to you

Small amounts of fresh orange and lemon juice are valuable in the diet because they supply all of the four known protective food essentials which help to keep the body youthfully vigorous—vitamins A, B, C, and calcium. But much greater protection is afforded by two full-sized glasses a day. And since vitamin C, one of the essentials, is not stored in the body, it is recommended that one glass be taken at breakfast and the other later in the day.

FREE—Send for booklet

Send coupon for new, free booklet, "World's New Dental Story," giving the complete, interesting story of this study.

IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS, PHYSICIANS *and* NUTRITIONISTS

"Diet and Dental Health" by Milton T. Hanke, Ph. D., contains the full scientific report of the study. 300 pages, with many reproductions of natural-color photographs made as case records. Tables give complete data (serum calcium, oral bacteriology, etc.) on every child. Remit $4.00 to University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

California Fruit Growers Exchange
Div. 1509, Box 530, Station C
Los Angeles, California

Send the FREE booklet, "World's New Dental Story."

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ State_____

Copr., 1934, California Fruit Growers Exchange

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A TRUE STORY

By A MOTHER

who found the "only thing" good enough for her children

A MOTHER will go to any length to get something which her children need. To her, their welfare is the only thing that matters. That's why this letter from Mrs. Ralph W. Michael, of Lakeville, Indiana, is worth reading. But let her tell her own story.

"Six years ago, before my daughter Marilyn was born, I was a very sick woman. I suffered terribly, and I was sure an operation was the only way out to end my suffering.

"Then my doctor prescribed Nujol. I used it daily for over a year, and from the start found improvement from the constipation which was the main source of my trouble. Because Nujol is a 'natural regulator' and not a 'habit former,' I found I could gradually decrease the amount taken, and at the beginning of my second year I needed only a little every other day.

"My two lovely little daughters, Marilyn, six, and Prudence, who is four, are being brought up on this same safe Nujol which was such a godsend to me. I would not think of trusting their delicate little organs to anything but Nujol. I have had them on Nujol since they were tiny babies and, just as in my own case, I find that it has trained them to daily regularity.

"Yes, indeed, I am always glad to say a good word for my dear old friend, Nujol, and you may publish this letter. It may help Nujol to do for other people the same good that it has done for me."

This fine letter from a devoted mother speaks for itself. Follow Mrs. Michael's example. Use Nujol yourself—bring up your children on it to be regular as clockwork. It cannot hurt them; it is perfectly harmless; it forms no habit; and it is the standby that keeps millions of people healthy all over the world. You can get Nujol at any drug store—now in two forms—plain, and Cream of Nujol, the latter flavored and often preferred by children.

What is your Nujol story? If you have been using Nujol for ten years or more, if you are bringing up your children on it, tell us. Address Stanco Incorporated, Dept. 7T,2 Park Avenue,New York City.

Copr. 1934, Stanco Inc.

Japan Portrayed as Pioneer In Progress in the Far East

(Continued from page 31)

"I have served in various posts in China, North and South. I found it rather difficult to deal with the Chinese authorities on a reasonable basis. This characteristic unreasonableness accounts for the large number of Chinese questions still unsolved. Before the Manchurian incident, with regard to Manchuria alone (I should remind you that Manchuria never has been a part of Japan), there were more than 300 questions pending between China and Japan. Many urged determined action on Japan's part long before this action came. We were patient till the last moment. China should cease playing unfairly with other nations. In the developments of recent years there is a lesson for China and for all."

Without quoting Mr. Amau, or any other particular person, it may be said that the following paragraph states the general Japanese view:

"What the world must bear in mind relative to China is that it, in its present condition, is a land of force. Only force has been or now can be used in protecting foreign interests there. Peace machinery is wholly inapplicable and ineffective. Warnings, protestations, even when backed by known force, are vain; only applied force makes any impression in China. Foreigners use force there when necessary, and the Chinese factions use it habitually and without scruple or pity."

Russia at Geneva's Door

(Continued from page 15)

foreign policy; the League Council should provide a full-fledged orchestra.

To Disarmament delegates Litvinoff suggested 100 per cent. disarmament.

President Arthur Henderson gasped; French Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour protested; the Fascists smiled.

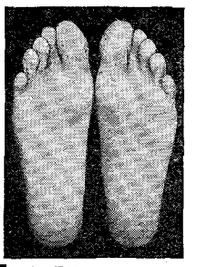
"But this is a disarmament conference, isn't it?" Litvinoff asked innocently. A sparrow, twittering in a tree outside the conference chamber, dropped to the ground stone dead, Mrs. Ivy Litvinoff wrote in a satire shortly afterwards, adding: "It was not used to such revolutionary talk."

The Russian delegation proposed scrapping 50 per cent. of armaments, then 25 per cent., then 10 per cent. and finally asked if it was too much to hope for limitation at existing figures.

To-day Litvinoff speaks no more of disarmament. Moscow's thesis is "Security, first, last and all the time."

Basically, there are just two real reasons why Russia is knocking at Geneva's door. One is Japan, the other, Germany. The Muscovites sincerely believe they are menaced on both Eastern and Western fronts. American recognition, the Briand-Kellogg Pact and strained Sino-Japanese relations help some in the Pacific. The "understanding" with France, and Baltic and Balkan non-aggression pacts have added to security in the West. League membership will further increase this security, Litvinoff believes.

ITCH ON FEET AND TOES NEARLY ALWAYS A SIGN OF "Athlete's Foot"



Take no chances with "Athlete's Foot" (ringworm infection)! It spreads. Itching feet and toes are a common sign. Often the skin is moist, red, cracked, thick, dead-white, flaky or broken out in tiny blisters. At the first sign, apply Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX, a soothing, penetrating ointment that stops the itch, kills the germ and restores the skin to normal. Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX is the exclusive formula of this famous foot specialist. Accept no substitute for this sure relief. 50¢ and $1.00.

TO PREVENT RE-INFECTION of "Athlete's Foot"—sterilize your shoes with Dr. Scholl's Shoe Deodorizer and Sterilizer. Destroys fungus, kills shoe odors caused by sweaty feet, 50¢. At drug, shoe stores.

Dr Scholl's SOLVEX

Want a Steady Job?

Start $1260 to $2100 year

MEN—WOMEN 18 to 50. Write today for free list of U. S. Government positions and particulars on how to get them. Many Fall examinations expected.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. I-227, Rochester, N. Y.

High School Course in 2 Years

You can complete our simplified High School Course at home in 2 years. Meets all requirements for college entrance, business, and the professions. Standard H. S. texts supplied. Diploma awarded. *Separate subjects if desired.* Send for Free Bulletin TODAY. No obligation.

American School, Dpt. HD625, Drexel at 58, Chicago

LAW **STUDY AT HOME**

Be independent. Earn $3,000 to $10,000 annually. We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Training for Leadership" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 952-L, Chicago

INFERIORITY COMPLEX?

Write for FREE BOOK, "I can . . . and I Will".

British Institute of Practical Psychology, Inc.
Dept. LD 98, Stamford, Conn.

IMPRINTED STATIONERY $1

$1 brings you postpaid 200 sheets of bond note paper, 100 envelopes, all bearing your name and address in a beautiful imprint. Order now! Address:

HALDEMAN-JULIUS CO., Box 3, Girard, Kansas

"Klutch" holds FALSE TEETH Tight—all day

KLUTCH forms a comfort cushion, holds the plate so snug it can't rock, drop, chafe or be played with. *You can eat and talk as well as you did with your own teeth.* Don't endure loose plates another day. Klutch ends the trouble. 25c, and 50c, at druggists'. If your druggist hasn't it, *don't waste* money on substitutes but send us 10c, and we will mail you a generous trial box.

HART & CO., Box 2417-I, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Cuticura Ointment

For all the skin troubles of childhood. Wise mothers should always keep it on hand.

Price 25c. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 7K, Malden, Mass.

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Personalities and Events In World of Arts and Artists

(Continued from page 25)

Allen continues to declaim the errors of his partner's play. Big he-man Jimmie, of the deep, rumbling, soft voice, refuses to be drawn into argument, and his kindly eyes smile on steadily. After a particularly disparaging onslaught from Allen, Jimmie leans forward over the card table, his husky frame quite covering the board, and makes his only address to his foaming partner:

"Allen, you know I'm psychic that way; something tells me there's somebody here that doesn't like me."

✦ ✦ ✦

We particularly like story-tellers when they tell jokes "on" themselves. And when someone else has a story "on" them, it's great fun to watch how they take it. Nat Goodwin's best yarns were unmerciful to himself, and we loved them. Irvin S. Cobb frequently sets himself up as his own target.

Telling Jokes About Themselves

Jack King (our stage villain) can look Will Rogers straight in his keen, happy eye while he tells this one, and while I make a pencil sketch of Will. "You know when Will hit N'York and was packing 'em in at Hammerstein's, he rode onto the stage on horseback. The horse would take a leap as he came on, and Will would yank him up on his hind legs while the audience applauded. Will would swing his lariat around his ten-gallon hat and begin to rope one thing after another. It sure was a good act. Will's only supporting cast besides the horse was a little colored boy who never appeared on the stage, and there was no Equity, or NRA, to regulate his pay. The little kid got six a week for leading the horse to and from the theater. When the act finished its run, along with some others, the next stand was to be Philadelphia. Somebody in another act asked the little coon, 'I suppose you're going over to Philly with us?' and the black boy said, 'Nawser. I ain'ter goin' to no Philadelphia. Mr. Rogers wants to cut my salary a dollar—he told me I could sleep with the horse.'"

And Will grinned as he said, "That ain't a joke; it's the truth."

Philadelphia Opera Season

The Philadelphia Orchestra will have an extended operatic schedule for next season. Suffering the loss of the Metropolitan's yearly visit of a week, the residents of the city will sponsor their own venture. Fritz Reiner will conduct. "Der Rosenkavalier," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tristan und Isolde" have been announced. Lotte Lehmann, who will sing the *Marschall* in the Strauss revival at "The Met.," is to be in Philadelphia along with Eva Hadrabova of Salzburg, Elizabeth Schumann of Munich, and Emanuel List. Hans Grabl and Marya Dannenberg will have the title rôles in the Wagner love-drama.

Whew...what a tantrum!

● Good old Henry...everybody's pal! What's come over him these days? The slightest upset throws him into a rage...at home or at the office!

● *Good advice!* . . . caffeine in coffee disturbs sleep, whips nerves and pushes heart. Better relax. Switch to Kaffee-Hag Coffee, 97% caffeine-free.

● Grand coffee? . . . it's marvelous! So *mellow*, because *bitter* caffeine is out. Try Kaffee-Hag. Make it good and *strong!* Blend of finest Brazilian and Colombian coffees, ground or in the bean. Try it 3 weeks.

(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

Send 15c for sample can

KELLOGG CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Please send your generous can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. (Only 1 sample to a family.)

(60) LDN9.8

Name .....

Address .....

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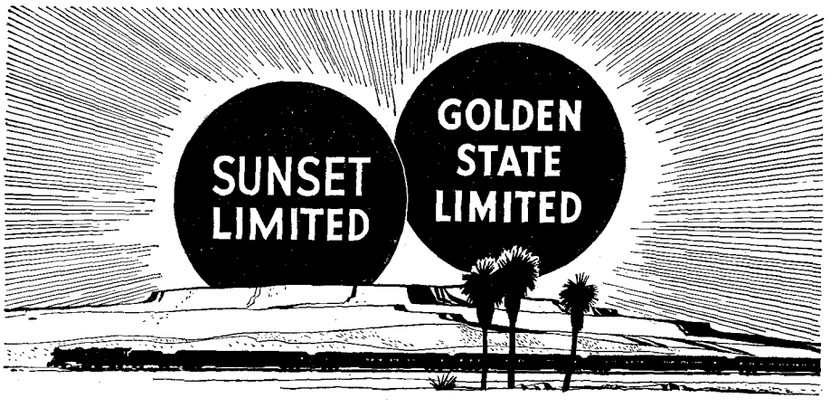

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Highlights From Books

Charm and Squalor in Dixie

Northerners find it difficult to discard their century-old conception of the South as a distinct and separate culture—almost a separate civilization. Synonymous with the region below the Mason and Dixon Line, in their minds, are such phrases and tag-lines as "Virginia Planter," "Colonial Mansion," "Southern Aristocrat," "King Cotton," and so on.

Ever-recurrent stories of the abject poverty resulting from the abdication of King Cotton only recently have succeeded in tempering this vivid picture of a land flowing with milk and honey. As seems ever to be the case, literature has taken the first big step toward informing the scurrying, business-bent North as to the conditions which obtain in Dixie.

Southern novels fall broadly into two classes: those dealing with the region as it existed under the ante-bellum plantation system, and those which depict it as it works and plays under the new economy of the last twenty-five years.

"So Red the Rose" (Charles Scribner's Sons) by Stark Young is the latest example of the first group. The location of the story is the region about Natchez, Mississippi, and the principal characters are the members of two families of fine old stock, the McGehees, who own "Montrose," and the Bedfords of "Portobello." The young women of the families are possessed of all the grace and charm with which one naturally associates the ladies of the period. The men, planters' and lawyers' sons, are "fine shots," have a code of their own, are superficially educated, never have worked, and never intend to. Over their heads hangs the dread of war. It fills their thoughts, but it is excluded from their conversations, until the moment when President Davis issues his call for 100,000 volunteers. Then come conflagration, decay, and the collapse of the foundation.

After the War Between the States, Dixie was in straitened circumstances. It has been ever since, and in its attempt to set up a new scale of values in place of the one which had been shattered by Northern artillery, new classes and new groups appeared.

They came from squalid plantation huts, and from "the other side" of town, and roamed the streets and highways. These are the people who take the center of the stage in T. S. Stribling's "The Store" (Doubleday, Doran). They are tenant-farmers living from hand to mouth with everything but their clothes mortgaged. In sharp contrast with the cavalier dignity of the people who were their superiors before Reconstruction, they are contemptuous and spiteful. They short-change and short-weigh the Negroes beneath them, and are cheated in the same way by the landowners to whom they are bound. It is a South which Southerners would prefer not to see described in print, but it is none the less the South.

T. K. K.

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On the Current Screen

The fine and ennobling influence of country life on the city slicker is the subject of **Hide-Out (AAA).** This is, of course, one of the great historic themes of the American drama, and had its classic success in that famous stage-work, "Turn to the Right," the apotheosis of the Clean Play. Of recent years, however, the story has fallen into disrepute, and has been sneered at by the sophisticates as too naive for comfort or belief. Now, however, with the Legion of Decency campaign providing the cinema magnates with a handsome case of the shivers, Hollywood gives evidence of being less impressed than hitherto by the superior airs of these lofty objectors to the theory of rural virtue. It is typical of the current status of cinema respectability that this latest comedy-drama, representing, as it does, the New Screen at its most innocent, was produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, manufacturers of the most sophisticated of the film dramas.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

A scene from "Hide-Out"

Nevertheless, even those rebellious souls who are not convinced of the necessity for added cinema sweetness and light, are likely to enjoy "Hide-Out"—not, perhaps, with enthusiasm, but, at least, with frankly surprized pleasure. They may feel that a constant succession of such spotless works would be a trifle trying, but they hardly can help a sense of satisfaction that the picture is so attractively done.

Here is merely the story of a heedless young racketeer who flees from the metropolitan police, and goes into hiding in a rural retreat, where the upright farmer and his family know nothing of his past. Of course, he falls in love with the daughter of the house, and, under her beautiful influence, and that of the rustic atmosphere, he is completely reformed.

In the end he is captured by the police, but he goes off to jail gaily, happy in the knowledge that when he is released the farmer's daughter will be waiting.

It is no triumph of original story-telling that the new picture has to offer; nor can it be said on behalf of the picture that there is anything particularly fresh or novel in the way in which the tale is managed. Fortunately, however, the whole work is handled with an air of frank, engaging, and straightforward simplicity.

Never is there any attempt to make fun of the story, or, on the other hand, to take it with too great a seriousness. In addition, it is most attractively played. Robert Montgomery, as the runaway racketeer, and Maureen O'Sullivan, as the rural heroine, have the leading rôles, and both of them are excellent. Equally good in their smaller parts are Edward Arnold, as an understanding detective; Whitford Kane, as the farmer; Elizabeth Patterson, as his wife, and, above all, young Mickey Rooney, as the very believable son of the family.

* * * *

Charlie Chan's Courage—The eminent Chinese detective in one of his decidedly minor adventures. Altho Warner Oland performs with his customary guile, the case in which he is concerned is far from exciting, and even the epigrams are not up to the Chan standard. The plot has something to do with an attempt to make away with a priceless string of pearls.

* * * *

The Dragon Murder Case—The least effective of all the Philo Vance detective films, it deals with the case of an unpopular young man who dove into a swimming-pool, and never came up. This time, Warren William plays the pedantic detective, and he is less helpful in the part than his predecessor, William Powell.

* * * *

She Was a Lady—Miss Helen Twelvetrees, as the daughter of an English gentleman who has been exiled to the Far West for marrying a serving-girl. The heroine tries to take up the position becoming her father's birth, but the snobs of England and America refuse her the place due her nobility of soul. Very feeble drama.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Mother, *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate.	The Girl From Missouri, The Thin Man, Where Sinners Meet, Murder on the Blackboard, One More River, Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back, *The Catspaw, Hide-Out, *Treasure Island.

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Prodigal Polo Returns Home

The Game Went West Last Summer—the Palm Passed With It: Now a Lusty Full-Grown Popular Pageant, It Moves Back to Meadow Brook

By Herbert Reed

TWO of the world's three ten-goal polo-players in the persons of Elmer J. Boeseke, Jr., and Cecil Smith, are certain to be in action—tho there is now no chance that the third, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will be able to have a leg up—hence it is safe to say that the East-West matches on International Field at Meadow Brook hardly are likely to suffer by comparison, either in quality, or sheer furore, with any previous international scramble.

Players on both sides have not so long ago played on foreign fields, both in England and Argentina. They have returned with so comforting a share of victories that it would not be stretching the facts to say that either the East or the West team might well represent the United States as a Big Four to meet any possible invader.

There is, of course, a prestige behind the Western four, made up of Eric Pedley, Cecil Smith, Aidan Roark, and Elmer Boeseke, that will make this outfit an undoubted favorite—due to the high-goal ratings individually and their smashing victories a year ago. If one puts any stock in the effect of the support of the men who have been preparing the Eastern players—a general staff made up of Devereux Milburn, the canny James C. Cooley, and F. Skiddy von Stade—then the outlook for the East is not hopeless.

Factors for Forecasters

These three men are great believers in the effectiveness of just the right combination. The difficulty of getting *just* that combination is what has delayed the final selection of the team up to the eleventh hour. While the East has boasted only one ten-goal player, and he, unfortunately, on the injured list at a critical stage of preparation, there has been present a plethora of players in the seven-goal and eight-goal classes, from which at any time may rise a player of Big Four caliber. Most good judges of polo will agree that they would rather pin their faith to a seven-goal player on a ten-goal horse, than to a ten-goal player on a seven-goal horse.

Thus we come to what Napoleon would have called the salient imponderable of the present situation on the eve of the big matches. Are the American-bred Western horses, forty-nine strong, and craftily tuned up by Carleton Burke, himself a strategist quite in the Milburn class, faster and handier than the Eastern string made up of a few American breds, Argentines, Irish, English, etc.?

Another point which would prove valuable to forecasters is whether either team carries a sure-fire three- or four-goal punch in two chukkers, as have some previous Big Fours when certain famous mounts were in action.

To make this point clear one Big Four of the past might be cited—J. Watson Webb, the devastating left-hander; young Mr. Hitchcock, "Mike" Stevenson, the teasing No. 3, and Devereux Milburn, the whaling Back. Mounted on certain horses, twice in the course of the game, this team could be depended upon to score three times in each of these two periods. That nest-egg of six mathematically certain goals was depended upon to get them out in front. That is not the situation to-day.

The two complete combinations upon which the East had been depending up to the last moment unfortunately have played in-and-out polo. Here, then, are the young hotspurs, from whom so much has been expected, and semioccasionally delivered: Michael G. Phipps, No. 1; James P. Mills, No. 2; E. T. Gerry, No. 3; and William Post, Back. They do not carry as their emblem the jewel of consistency.

Two weeks ago, Winston Guest returned from a trip to try out for the No. 3 post vacated by Hitchcock. He should be welcomed there.

It will be remembered that, in recent years, American polo, as a whole, has gone in for unending emphasis on the attack, terrific hitting, hard riding off, and speed.

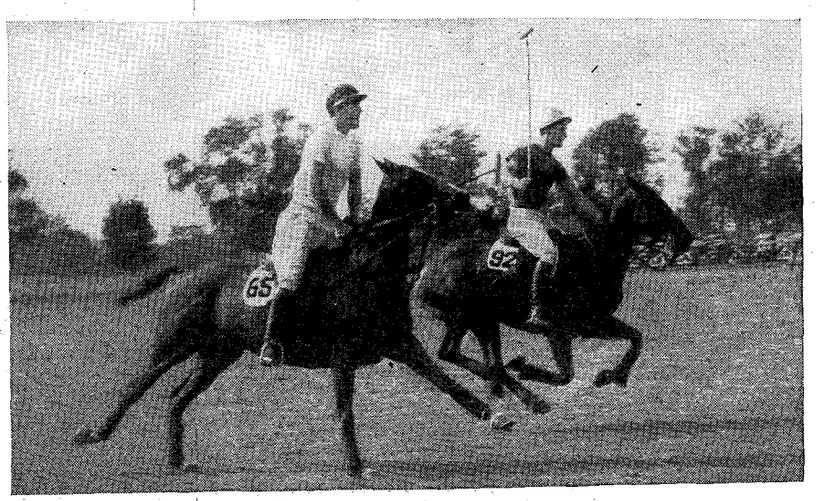
To this type of play the Westerners doubtless will adhere. Whether any possible Eastern selection can meet that type of game with similar tactics is going to depend on the speed of the mounts and the form in which the players come up to the test. I am inclined to think, tho, that if the Eastern selection committee can come up to the opening game with a really satisfactory combination, the matter of a first-class defense will be considered quite seriously, especially since it concerns covering up and riding off Pedley and Smith, in order to get them out of range of the long, feeding strokes of the giant Boeseke.

Here is where Winston Guest would come in handy for the East. He always has been a long-hitting defense Back, very steady and sure when in the mouth of his own goal. Fortunately, Billy Post is a good defensive man when in the mood.

The first meeting of East vs. West a year ago produced some very bad, some very rough, and some exceedingly helter-skelter polo along with the good. The polo-field resolved itself into something approaching a battle-field, with plenty of casualties. Nor was the crowd particularly polite, as polite as it might have been had it known that Tommy Hitchcock was suffering from a serious brain concussion. A high percentage of fouls is not a mark of good polo. It has even been said, for that matter, by some foreign visitors in the past, "We came here expecting to play polo, and found that we were also obliged to take up with football."

No More "Rough Stuff"

This last winter, however, the Polo Association took up this matter of dangerous riding, and its rules committee framed regulations designed to do away with much of the "rough stuff." It is because of this action, also because the first shock of intersectional battle is over, that this observer expects a very much better and more attractive brand of play than was on exhibition last year out at Onwentsia. There was a vast amount of press-agenting and ballyhoo, which, to some extent, may have been a reflection of A Century of Progress. This time, while preparations are elaborate, the whole affair will come off in a delightful setting, rich in tradition, to which this fine group of Far Western sportsmen are the most welcome of visitors. Something of the color of Pasadena, San Mateo, and the Southwest should stand out pleasantly against the famous old Meadow Brook background.



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Elbridge Gerry (left) and Stewart Iglehart, the two Eastern candidates who have battled for Tommy Hitchcock's post at No. 3 during the test matches this summer

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Week-End Winners

Lawn-tennis—As the Nationals opened at Forest Hills, the eighteen-year-old Frank Parker defeated George M. Lott, Jr., in the finals of the Eastern Grass Court Championships at Rye, New York, last Sunday by a game-score of 3—6, 7—5, 6—2, 8—6. Earlier in the tournament, Lott, world's foremost doubles player, had defeated Frank Shields and fiery little Berkeley Bell.

* * * *

Yachting—After a one-second victory over *Yankee*, closest finish in the history of Cup trials, *Rainbow* was selected to defend the *America's* Cup against T. O. M. Sopwith's *Endeavour*.

* * * *

Horse-racing—On the final day of Saratoga's none-to-successful season, Mrs. Dodge Sloane carried on a most successful season when her two-year-old Psychic Bid won the Hopeful Stakes and $24,250. Mrs. Sloane's Brookmeade Stables have dominated three-year-old events with Cavalcade and High Quest.

* * * *

Football—First game of the new season, the 0—0 tie between the Chicago Bears, professional champions, and the collegiate All-Stars, selected by a nation-wide vote of fans, succeeded in exploding a myth: The collegians actually outplayed the professionals. That result will probably raise a howl for an "open" championship.

* * * *

Swimming—Katherine Rawls, seventeen-year-old Florida mermaid, swam and dived to victory in all ten of the events in the decathlon of the swimming carnival sponsored by the New York *Daily News* Athletic Association at Jones Beach, New York.

Sports Calendar

Golf

Sept. 10-15 — National Amateur Championships, the Country Club, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Horse-shows

Sept. 21 — National Polo Pony Society, Meadow Brook Club, Long Island.

Hunt Race Meetings

Sept. 29 — Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association, Westbury, Long Island.

Lawn-tennis

Sept. 14-22 — Pacific Southwest Championships, Los Angeles.

Motor-boating

Sept. 15-16 — National Outboard Championships, Philadelphia.

Polo

Sept. 8, 12, 15—East-West Matches, Meadow Brook Club, Long Island, New York.

Yachting

Sept. 15 — *America's* Cup Series, off Newport, Rhode Island.

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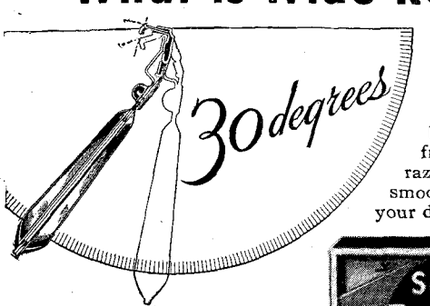

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Good Big Man vs. Good Little Man

The Duel Between Lawson Little and George Dunlap Will Enact Ancient Controversy of Power Against Speed and Precision

By George Trevor

In brazen defiance of the law prohibiting lotteries, the United States Golf Association is about to stage a helter-skelter free-for-all on the pine-fringed swales of the historic Country Club Course at Brookline, Massachusetts, where a callow ex-caddie from the "Clyde Park Gang" lifted golf out of the category of patrician pastime twenty-one years ago, and started the vogue which popularized it as America's real national game by trouncing England's twin Goliaths—Ray and Vardon.

George Dunlap holds the cup that he may have to turn over to Lawson Little

Golf owes a debt to Francis Ouimet, slim young David of that momentous day in 1913, hence it is singularly appropriate that the first amateur championship contested under the English system—eighteen-hole match-play plan—should be held on the links made glamorous by his mashie.

Ouimet himself, his sparse hair graying at the temples, his face seamed by the years, holds a ticket in this golfing lottery. The kids call him "Uncle François" now, yet, as late as 1931, "Old Man" Ouimet spanked them soundly at Beverly and sent them to bed supperless.

While life may not begin at forty for tournament golfers, he would be a rash prophet who flatly predicted that the boy-wonder of 1913 hasn't another title in his system. Indeed, the eighteen-hole sudden-death route should suit Ouimet, a veteran who can not sustain a fast pace as long as he used to.

Still, championship golf is a game for youthful nerves, and the holder of the grand-prize ticket at Brookline on the evening of September 15 is likely to be one of the up-and-coming youngsters—George Dunlap, Lawson Little, Johnny Goodman, John Fischer, Charley Seaver, Charley Kocsis, Gus Moreland, Dick Chapman, Billy Howell, Charley Yates, Pat Sawyer, Rodney Bliss, Leland Hamman, or Jack Munger.

The names of the two reigning champions probably will lead the upper and lower halves of the draw—George Dunlap, American title-holder, and Lawson Little, newly crowned British monarch. They offer an interesting study in contrasts.

Dunlap is a frail-looking wisp of a chap—somewhat suggesting Little Bill Johnston, the tennis-player, in physique—sharply etched features, and mettlesome spirit. Like Johnston, he appears to throw everything he has into every shot, yet, as was true of the California game-cock, Dunlap managed to keep something in reserve. Those wiry, whipcord types can call upon a vast fund of nervous energy.

Dunlap has a finely chiseled head, an intellectual brow, and a sensitive face. He doesn't pretend to be any authority on golf, does not presume to give tips on form, nor does he take himself too seriously as a champion. Indeed, he still is wondering how the lightning came to strike him at Cincinnati last fall. Altogether, he is a delightfully modest, unassuming chap, quietly self-reliant, and unobtrusively aggressive in action.

"No, I don't think I've 'arrived' as sports-writers use the term," Dunlap told me last week. "I've played enough golf to know that I had a run of luck at Kenwood last September, and that I'll need another string of horseshoes to hang around long at Brookline. Personally, I've got pleasant memories of that course. It was there that I scored a sixty-six to beat Eric McRuvie, in the 1932 Walker Cup Singles.

"When I'm driving and putting decently, I can score. Those are the two vital phases. A long, straight drive usually opens up the green and simplifies the approach problem.

Origin of His Precision

"Practising on the sand-greens at Pinehurst helped me acquire a sound putting technique. The blade of your putter leaves a tracer mark when it scuffs the sand, which shows you whether you are cutting or pulling the putt. It is a handy corrective.

"I've been going to Pinehurst for twenty-five winters—was reared in a golf atmosphere, and just naturally absorbed the mechanics of club-swinging by imitating the 'pros.' Father gave me a set of miniature clubs when I was four years old, but please don't fall for that bunk about my being an ailing child. I was healthy enough, tho never exactly husky, and Dad wanted to keep me out in the air. He improvised a sand-green in our back yard—nothing like getting an early start!

"I've reached the semifinals in two British championships, so I ought to be hardened

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to eighteen-hole match-play. There's a lot more excitement for both spectator and competitor in eighteen holes. You've got to bear down on every shot. It keeps you on your toes. Fortunately, I'm usually able to get the jump at the start."

Dunlap, like Paul Runyan, has small hands and wrists—no mean handicap for a golfer. His swing looks as fast as a humming-bird's wing. Because of this dangerously narrow factor of safety, Dunlap must practise intensively to keep his timing accurate. Dunlap plans to quit high-pressure golf in a few years. He would like to buy a plantation in the Carolinas, and live the leisurely life of a country squire.

The Big Lawson Little

If George Dunlap suggests a keenly whetted rapier, then certainly heavy-jowled, bull-necked Lawson Little, son of a colonel in the United States Army Medical Corps, might be likened to a knobby oaken bludgeon. Sluggers always catch the gallery's fancy, and no amateur of to-day slugs the ball consistently farther than the heavy-shouldered San Franciscan.

Scottish spectators were startled when Little drove into Cockle Bunker, 330 yards from the seventh tee at St. Andrews, in the Walker Cup contest. It is amusing to note that the St. Andrews guide-book says—"play short of Cockle Bunker on your *second* shot if doubtful of carrying the hazard."

After annihilating James Wallace, jobless Prestwick carpenter, via a stupendous ten-under-fours performance in the British Amateur Finals, Little had a rather unhappy time of it in the United States Open at Merion, where he broke his driver on the first round, and had to use a brassie off the tee. Little was disconsolate over the loss of his pet club—a gift from Tom Armour. It is harder to replace a driver than any other club in the bag. Still, I paced off a 340-yard tee-shot impelled by Little's brassie down Merion's eighteenth fairway; one can not sympathize too much with the bereft slugger!

Power Always Under Control

Big hitter tho he is, Little does not convey the impression of unrestrained abandon one gets from watching Cyril Tolley tear into the ball. Little is more of a puncher than a roundhouse swinger, with emphasis on controlled power. He knows where the ball is going; Tolley doesn't.

Little's iron technique is unorthodox. He will take a spade-mashie for shots up to 160 yards, straighten the face up to the next number in the scale of club values, and hit a vicious "knock-down" shot with exaggerated back-spin. His long iron shots have a tremendous carry, yet they stop as abruptly as tho reined in by an invisible curb.

Little swung his first golf-club on the Tientsin links, China, where his father was on Army duty in the Orient ten years ago. Lawson recalls a rather macaber local rule reading: "ball may be lifted without penalty from open graves." The course bisected a Manchu cemetery.

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Tariff-Pact Possibilities Help Foreign Trade

Artificial Barriers to International Commerce Are Yielding to Advantages of Reciprocity Treaties, While Improved Conditions Are Reported by Leaders Returning From Europe

THE attention of the business community again is turned to the excellent prospects for the revival of trade with foreign countries. The new tariff pact with Cuba, the first action under the new law, has just gone into effect, with official predictions of business benefits for both countries. Business men returning from Europe

James A. Farrell

have been reporting distinct improvement in conditions there.

For one thing, there is less talk of war in Europe. At any rate, remarked James A. Farrell, following his return from a ten-week stay abroad, there has been much less war-talk over there than here.

Against Economic Nationalism

Mr. Farrell has very definite ideas about foreign trade. He is no economic nationalist. His great service to the United States Steel Corporation was the development of its export trade, and this led to his selection as President of the corporation in 1911. In 1914, he was the leading spirit in the formation of the National Foreign Trade Council, and since his resignation from the presidency of United States Steel, in 1932, he has devoted most of his time to it. Perhaps his interest in foreign trade goes back even further. For Mr. Farrell's father was a sea-captain, whose death at sea when young James was sixteen led to the years of labor in steel-mills, followed by promotion to the sales field, first at home, then abroad. Through all his busy years, Mr. Farrell's one outside interest—his one sport and recreation—was sailing. He is to-day the owner of the famous full-rigged ship, the *Tusitala*, which now is anchored in the Hudson, and will set sail in a few weeks on one of her voyages.

The room in which Mr. Farrell was speaking reflected these two dominant interests. On the walls were photographs of Carnegie, the elder Morgan, and George F. Baker. Everywhere in his personal offices, eighteen stories above Beaver Street, were models and old prints of ships—yachts, famous packets, Yankee clippers, frigates of the old wooden navy. At his country home at South Norwalk, Connecticut, it may be added, Mr. Farrell has a very complete marine museum.

At seventy-one, James A. Farrell is a tall, erect, broad-shouldered, active man with clear blue eyes, and close-cropped white mustache. When questioned he was willing to admit that the chief obstacle to recovery in Europe is the political situation. Despite this, he felt that the sheer pressure of economic problems was forcing statesmen in the direction of reestablishing more normal international trade relations. The return to such relations involves discarding those unorthodox economic theories which have been the basis of extreme nationalistic tendencies in so many countries.

The policy of self-sufficiency seems thoroughly impractical to such an experienced student of world trade as Mr. Farrell. "Normal trade is a two-way traffic," he declared emphatically.

This recognition of the necessity of two-way trade, so it seemed to Mr. Farrell, is the basis of American commercial policy. He called the negotiation of the reciprocal trade pact with Cuba highly significant. It established confidence that America can use its bargaining powers successfully in removing many of the obstructions barring the way to the recovery of foreign markets.

In Mr. Farrell's words, "as many of the obstructions erected in other countries in recent years have been created for bargaining purposes, the reciprocal trade negotiations upon which our country is entering will have the effect of bringing these difficulties into sharper perspective, and of compelling consideration by other nations of the advantages to be derived from the removal of these barriers, and the adjustment of commercial policies to the necessities of world trade." Perhaps what is being aimed at, Mr. Farrell reflected, is an extension of the doctrine of the Open Door into the entire field of world commerce.

When Mr. Farrell was asked what he thought about the recent Foreign Policy Association report of a general world economic upswing, he said he was confident that such development, if not here now, was close at hand.

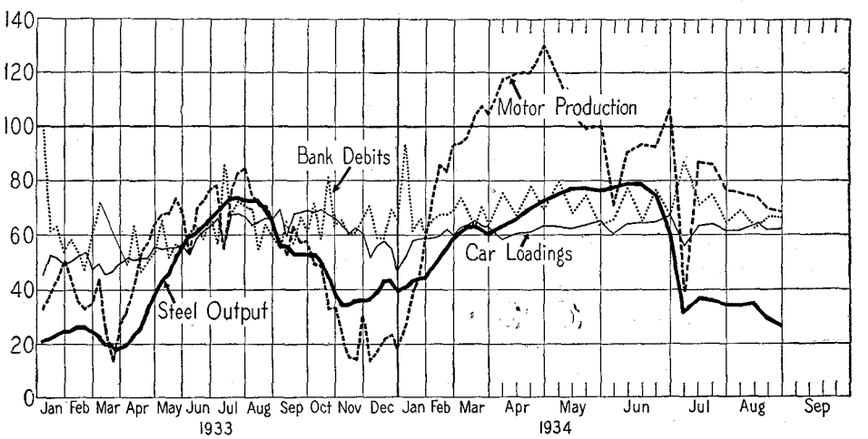
Reports to the Department of Commerce have indicated that July business in Europe suffered more than a seasonal decline. This was particularly true in France, Belgium, Austria, and Germany. Yet individuals, like Mr. Farrell, are more optimistic. For instance, Charles J. Brand, Secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, gained the impression from surface phenomena that Europe was in more prosperous condition than the United States.

Survey of Domestic Field

Turning to the domestic field, *The Wall Street Journal* has been making a survey of business sentiment, reporting expectations of better business along the Eastern Seaboard, in the Middle West, and in the Rocky Mountain region. Conditions in the Southeast have been reported improving with higher prices for cotton and tobacco. The New York *Journal of Commerce* has reported a better feeling in the drought-hit Northwest. In several steel centers there has been confident talk of increasing activity in the fall.

The railroads asked the ICC for an increase of freight rates to bring in $170,000,000 more revenue. The roads as a whole have been finding that increased operating expenses had more than balanced gains from increased traffic.

Retail food prices reached the highest level since December, 1931.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending August 25

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Secretary Morgenthau Tells Nation of Treasury Status

Speaking in the "hearthside" manner of the President, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., made his first appearance on the radio as a Cabinet member. In general, Mr. Morgenthau's speech was a reply to criticisms that the New Deal was too costly. From March 4, 1933, to June 30, 1934, the gross public debt of the United States had increased $6,000,000,000 to a total of $27,000,000,000. The Secretary believed that certain "assets" should be deducted from this increase to secure a true picture of the Treasury's position.

Four groups of "assets" were outlined: A $1,600,000,000 increase in cash on hand, and the $2,800,000,000 profit from the dollar devaluation; a $1,095,000,000 increase in assets of agencies wholly financed by the Government such as the RFC, PWA, and the Export-Import banks; an increase of $766,000,000 in the net assets of agencies partly owned by the Government such as the HOLC and the Farm Mortgage Corporation; tangible and real assets in the form of new dams, roads, bridges, housing, power-plants, and other projects.

Recapitulating, Mr. Morgenthau left out assets of agencies owned partly or outright by the Government, and the gold profit, and found that the net increase in the national debt was $3,305,000,000. Thus, only half of the proposed $6,000,000,000 had been expended for relief measures during the months from January, 1934, to June, 1934. The budget for the fiscal year, ending June, 1935, was expected to show a deficit of $2,000,000,000, making a total of $8,000,000,000. But, considering the approved assets, according to Mr. Morgenthau, the total deficit for the eighteen months from January, 1934, to June, 1935, will not exceed the $8,000,000,000 already foreseen by the budget even should the next fiscal year's deficit reach $5,000,000,000. This calculation excludes drought-relief measures already appropriated, an additional $525,000,000.

Anti-Inflationists Soothed

The $2,800,000,000 gold profit, kept "under lock and key" for the present, as proposed by Mr. Morgenthau, would be turned from the stabilization fund to reduce the national debt. This was the first time a public official had disclosed as to what use might be made of the gold profit. Such a "hard-money" economist as Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, who attacked the recent gold-price-fixing of the Administration, recommended this procedure. But many economists and bankers feared inflationary measures as the Government faces the task of paying off $524,000,000 in 1½ per cent. certificates maturing September 15, and refunding the $1,200,000,000 Liberty Loan Bonds called October 15. The Springfield *Republican* claimed that retiring bonds by use of the gold profit would mean sheer expansion, or inflation.

President Roosevelt soothed the worries of anti-inflationists himself by declaring that this gold profit would not be used to reduce the public debt for some time.

Men make the difference

Movies and modern drama have revealed to every one the erstwhile mysteries of journalism. The current formula for a newspaper scene is the familiar and traditional one. Excitement is the keynote, with telephones jangling, roaring presses being stopped for the Big Scoop, tension at the breaking-point, intense drama touching the lives of Great Editor and Humble Reporter alike... Most of it is true, sometimes, of all newspapers, because all newspapers go through much the same processes of gathering the news and delivering it to your breakfast table. But there the sameness stops.

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Thus you will find that the Herald Tribune's chief editorial writer is the author of a thoughtful, scholarly book on the history of civilization (1); that its city editor has recently published a best seller (2); that its art critic is frequently called upon to judge private collections in Europe as well as in America (3); that its music critic is the program annotator of America's most distinguished symphony orchestra (4); that its business manager holds an office of high rank among American newspaper executives (5); that the two outstanding—and often opposed—political commentators of the day are both on its staff (6).

Inevitably the pages of the New York Herald Tribune reflect something of the personalities of each of these men, and of the many others associated with them. Almost a third of a million American families place their stamp of approval on the newspaper they produce by selecting it as their own each morning. We believe that you too will appreciate this "difference" that has made the Herald Tribune one of the significant newspapers of our time. The only way to be sure that you will is to read it yourself. Your newsdealer can supply you if you live near New York. If not, send us the coupon below and the Herald Tribune will be sent you by mail.

(1) Geoffrey Parsons has written "The Stream of History".
(2) Stanley Walker is the author of "Night Club Era".
(3) Royal Cortissoz is a noted lecturer and author of books on art.
(4) Lawrence Gilman writes program notes for the New York Philharmonic Society and the Philadelphia Orchestra.
(5) Howard Davis is President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
(6) Mark Sullivan and Walter Lippmann both write for the Herald Tribune.

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Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell contributes the third of a series of articles on unsettled world problems, "Japan Portrayed as Pioneer in the Far East." Because of his extensive background as a foreign correspondent, he has been commissioned by THE LITERARY DIGEST to interview leading statesmen throughout the world.

* * * *

Joseph Cummings Chase, the distinguished portrait-painter, contributes "Living With the Arts—and Artists," the first of a series of articles in which he discusses colorful personalities he has known in his interesting career.

* * * *

Robert O. Foote, who tells the story of California's reaction to Upton Sinclair's victory in the primaries, has been a newspaper man in that State for many years, and is on the staff of the Pasadena *Star-News.* He frequently writes special articles on Western politics.

* * * *

Albin E. Johnson, author of "Russia Is Knocking at Geneva's Door," explains the new trend of the Soviet régime in international affairs. A foreign correspondent of wide experience, he has covered every Assembly of the League of Nations and most of the Council meetings. He was born in Ottawa, Kansas, in 1891.

* * * *

Walter Malowan, bridge expert, denies, in the article "Bridge Clubs and the Depression," that bridge-club members are easy prey for professional gamblers, but declares their losses are due to poor playing.

* * * *

Marguerite Tazelaar, of the New York *Herald Tribune,* contributes a story on Capt. John G. Stein, new head of New York City's Missing Persons Bureau, whom she calls "The Harbor-Master at the Port of Missing Men."

* * * *

Herbert Reed discusses the coming polo matches at Meadow Brook in "Prodigal Polo Returns Home." He was formerly a sports-writer for the New York *Evening Post.*

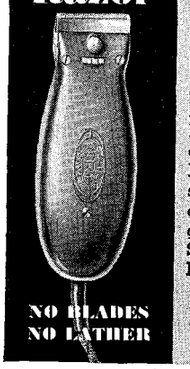
* * * *

George Trevor, author of "Good Big Man vs. Good Little Man," discusses a golf-match in which the power of Lawson Little will be matched against the precision of George Dunlap. Mr. Trevor is a sports-writer for the New York *Sun.*

Pop-Drinking Pony is 43

"Beauty" is the name of a Shetland pony owned by Otto Hohman of Arcadia, Wisconsin. Her name was in the papers last week when she entered the forty-third year of her life, thus becoming the oldest horse in the Northwest, as far as people know. Mr. Hohman attributes Beauty's long life to this addiction to pop and open-air sleeping.

Not a Razor



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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Church Taxation—An Atheist's Point of View

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The articles which you have published on the subject of the taxation of church properties have been very interesting and the subject is timely indeed. However, no one seems to state frankly the atheists' point of view. We are a large body of law-abiding citizens. Many of us are taxpayers upon whose economic rights the churches have been ruthlessly trampling for generations. Why? Because we have no gigantic, well-oiled, and subsidized ballyhoo. We have no salaried class, whose principal duty is to extort funds from any source whatsoever, for its own support, and, incidentally, for the spreading of the doctrines which make its continued support seem reasonable. We hope for a fair deal, altho we have long ago ceased to expect it.

Miami, Florida. L. W. FAHNESTOCK.

"Covest"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Referring to your issue of August 4, under "Topics of the Day," that a word for "shirt-sleeves" is America's crying need. May I suggest the word covest (*ko-vest'*).

Covest—To remove the coat and vest (waistcoat).

Covested—Without coat (jacket) and/or vest.

Covesting—The act of removing the coat and vest. H. KLEIN.

Hempstead, New York.

Posting Non-Veterans' Names

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the issue of THE DIGEST for August 18 appears a letter from Joseph P. Lawlor of Ames, Iowa, advocating the posting in every post-office and court-house, of a list of the pensioners living in that section. I heartily agree with Mr. Lawlor, and add that the list should be headed "Scroll of Honor, Those Who Offered Their Lives and Their Souls for Their Country." I would place, below if you please, another list, "Those Who Remained at Home." In this latter list I would give the reason in each case. If the man hid behind his wife's skirts, I would so say; if he preferred to reap the profit and security of safer work, let it be known; if he was unable to go by reason of disability, yet tried, let his name be set apart. It might also be well to publish the amount of taxes paid by those who object to the Government caring for those injured in its wars. JOHN P. GILMER, M.D.

Ocean Beach, California.

Earrings for Men

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Why not help the jewelry business to pick up by having men wear earrings and beads? I understand the men in Mexico and Sicily still wear heavy long gold earrings.

The women to-day wear their hair short and some dress like men. Therefore some men should look very attractive wearing earrings and beads. Many men would like to do this as one could see by the American Legion parade held in Brockton, Massachusetts, a few weeks ago. Several hundred dressed up like women and at least two hundred of the men had long earrings on.

It is too bad the men can't wear what they want to without being laughed at. F. A. M.

Chelsea, Massachusetts.

U. S. Stamps With Foreign Postmarks

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—This letter is to correct an impression of Mr. W. Groydon Kessler, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, who has come to the conclusion that he has something unique in the annals of stamp-collecting, as set forth in his letter published in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 25. There are quite a few United States stamps in existence that were postmarked in Mexico in the years of 1913 and 1914, due to the fact that the U. S. troops crossed the Rio Grande, in our bloody little affair with Mexico. Our soldiers, in writing home, used the United States stamps which were properly postmarked with the name of the mailing-point, in most instances—Vera Cruz.

Your readers may be interested to know that United States stamps exist postmarked in China, Japan, Samoa, Canada, Hawaii, France, Cuba, etc. French and British stamps also exist with Mexican postmarks, all with proper authorization. ROCCO L. FERRARO.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Homesteading on Lands Taken for Taxes

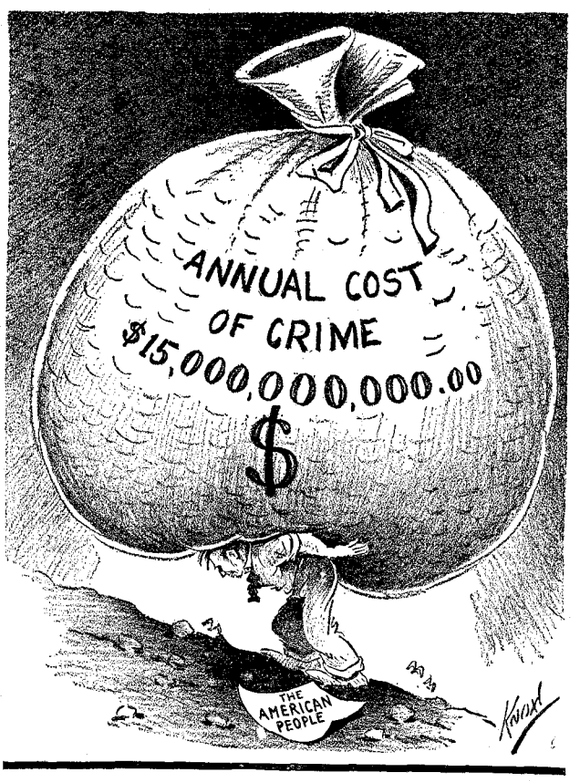
To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In view of the large quantities of land reverting to the various States due to the failure to pay farm taxes, we suggest that such lands be thrown open for homesteading again in a manner similar to that when originally opened by the Government fifty years ago.

Some nominal payment for each acre might be desirable to assure bona-fide homesteaders and, of course, the usual three- or five-year residence.

World War veterans might also be given some sort of preference to compensate their handicap.

The foregoing plan should relieve the State, improve the community, and be a general help to mankind. B. A. PARSONS.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



Meekly, We Carry On!

—Knox in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*

The Doctor of Music "Racket"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I would like to enlist the interest of THE LITERARY DIGEST in what I believe is a pernicious practise that borders on a "racket." This is the matter of honorary degrees of Doctor of Music. Unimportant and third-rate musical colleges hand these degrees out, it would seem promiscuously, and often to equally third-rate musicians. Many of the "Doctors" of Music in America are the poorest musicians in their various cities.

If this degree is not to be more unsought than sought, in other words, worthless, some action should be taken in the controlling educational body of the several States to end this corrupt practise. Obviously, the misuse of this award simply suffices to provide additional revenue to those who so anxiously wear it and reach out for musical pupils with its aid. This harms the pupil and it prevents those who are often better equipped from successfully carrying on their professional work. An able musician who has been awarded a doctor's degree by a first-class institution must look with great joy at some of these "Doctors" created as mentioned above! N. LINDSAY NORDEN.

Osterville, Massachusetts.

Tennessee's Anti-evolution Law

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In a recent issue, under the caption, "First Bryan Graduates," you say, "It was the Fundamentalists' reply to the defeat of Tennessee's anti-evolution law in the famous Scopes trial." This is error, for both the Circuit and Supreme Courts sustained the law.

Norman, Oklahoma. JAMES M. GRESHAM.

Criminal Cases as Seen by a Lawyer

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your August 25 issue, H. G. Reading states that when he joshes his lawyer friends when they take a criminal they know to be guilty, accept his money and deliberately work for the defeat of justice, the lawyers always come back with the alibi that the ethics of the profession not only justifies the actions, but demands it.

The ethics of the legal profession never justifies or demands a lawyer defeating justice. The lawyer who takes and properly defends any criminal case and accepts money thereof is equally within the ethical realm as a lawyer who draws a simple contract.

In this country every person charged with a crime is presumed to be innocent until convicted. The lawyer who represents such person, therefore, does so with a clear conscience since he can not tell whether the jury will find his client guilty or not. It is with this in mind that the true lawyer never thinks his client guilty since he starts off with the presumption that he is innocent.

R. HOUSTON BRETT.

Richmond, Virginia.

An A.B. Twits a Ph.D.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—No wonder the "recent and as yet unemployed Ph.D." is in such a plight. His letter, which appeared in the August 25 issue, contains the following quotation:

"Being a recent and as yet unemployed Ph.D., the letter . . . interests me."

Being a recent and at present employed A.B., I was interested in the letter. BERTHA B. EUTSLER.

Goldsboro, North Carolina.

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An Answer

By R. E. OLDS

Why REO Is Still

The Only Car That Requires

NO GEARSHIFTING

THE STEADILY growing appeal of the Reo Self-Shifter—*the car without a gear-shift lever*—is making it a little difficult for competitors to explain why Reo is still so far ahead of the field in this big development.

ONE OF their favorite ways of getting away from the issue is to turn back the question on the inquirer by asking:

"WHY DON'T other manufacturers use it, if it is so good?"

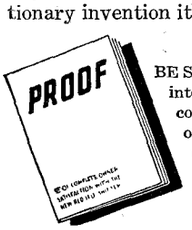
THE ANSWER, of course, is that *Reo owns the patents.* Other manufacturers have been trying for years to perfect similar mechanisms, hoping that they, too, might save their car owners the work and bother of shifting gears by hand.

BUT THE fact remains that they have introduced nothing of this nature and the SELF-SHIFTER continues to be an EXCLUSIVE advantage of Reo cars.

THERE IS no doubt whatever that ALL cars will eventually have some kind of an application of the Reo idea, because it is so much sounder and SAFER than hand-shifting. At the same time, you can see that it would be folly for any manufacturer to come out with it until he had an approximation, at least, of the wholly satisfactory and thoroughly foolproof device perfected by Reo.

THERE ARE many interesting angles to this story that I am sure you would enjoy reading. Write me and I will gladly give you some of the details.

BUT IN the meantime be sure to see your Reo dealer—or call him up—so that you yourself may drive *the car without a gear-shift lever* and understand what a revolutionary invention it really is!



BE SURE to ask for copy of our interesting booklet "PROOF" containing unbiased accounts of owners experiences with the SELF-SHIFTER. Also detailed explanation of its easy operation.

Prices at factory, $795 upward

REO MOTOR CAR CO.

LANSING, MICHIGAN

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Etherize Them.—If, as Marconi says, the next war is fought with radio, we can all dial for our own country.—*Washington Evening Star.*

Born Wrestler.—"Here, young man, you shouldn't hit that boy when he's down."

"G'way! What do you think I got him down for?"—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

All by Formula.—SUITOR—"I would like to marry your daughter."

BUSINESS MAN—"Well, sir, you can leave your name and address, and if nothing better turns up, we can notify you."—*Exchange.*

Smoothing It Over.—WIFE (at dance)—"This is the twelfth time you've been to the refreshment buffet."

HUSBAND—"Oh, that's all right. I tell everybody I'm getting something for you."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Memory Lingers.—JACKSON—"I noticed you got up and gave that lady your seat in the tram the other day."

HACKSON—"Since childhood I have respected a woman with a strap in her hand."—*To-day* (Melbourne).

He's Left-Handed.—"Herbert," said the mother of her six-year-old son, "is it possible that you are teaching the parrot to use slang?"

"No, mamma," replied Herbert. "I was just telling him what not to say."—*Montreal Star.*

Royal Reserved Seat.—"I see where Archduke Otto is reported as considering a comeback."

"Well, there's probably no harm in his seeing himself on a Perhapsburg throne."—*Edmund J. Kiefer in the Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Not Before.—"Am dere anybody in the congregation what wishes prayer for deir failin's?" asked the colored minister.

"Yassuh," responded Brother Jones. "Ah's a spen'thrif', an' Ah throws mah money round reckless like."

"Ve'y well. We will join in prayer fo' Brotheh Jones—jes' afteh de collection plate have been passed."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Just Like Real Diplomats.—Bill Brawnley, the strong man of the village, met one of his fellow-villagers in the local inn. During their conversation Bill called the other a liar.

The villager naturally resented this remark.

"Look here, Brawnley," he said, "I'll give you just five minutes to take that back."

Bill smiled.

"Is that so?" he replied, extending his chest impressively. "And suppose I don't take it back in five minutes?"

"Then," said the villager, after a slight pause, "I'll extend the time."—*Tit-Bits.*

Artful Dodging.—WAITER—"I'm afraid we can't cash a check, sir. You see, we've a little agreement with the banks that we cash no checks, and they serve no soup."—*To-day* (Melbourne).

Anything You Want.—TRAMP—"Could you give a poor fellow a bite?"

HOUSEWIFE—"I don't bite myself, but I'll call the dog."—*Pearson's.*

They Were Beauties, Too—MAGISTRATE—"The policeman says that you and your wife had some words."

ACCUSED—"I had some, sir, but I didn't get a chance to use them."—*New York Journal.*

It's Type-ical.—

Theysitlikethisuponaseat,
And now and then they kiss,
And then he says some darn-fool thing
and then they sit
Like ..... This.
—*Montreal Star.*

Just a Beginner.—"You say that I am the first model you ever kissed?"

"Yes."

"And how many models have you had before me?"

"Four. An apple, two oranges, and a vase of flowers."—*College Life.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Crooneritis.—He has been having singing spells for several days.—*Columbus (Kan.) paper.*

Ha, Ha!—Mrs. Lyle C—— and two laughters left Friday for Plentywood.—*Havre (Mont.) paper.*

Sounds Cruel.—GET RID OF AUNTS—T—— does job in 24 hours. 25c. per bottle.—*Janesville (Iowa) paper.*

He'll Never Learn.—A screen comedian has been bitten by a loan five times in recent months.—*Atlanta (Ga.) paper.*

Southern Decorum.—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. B—— left decently for New York and other Eastern markets.—*Greenville (Miss.) paper.*

Minus Plus.—According to the petition that accompanied the document the estate is valued at more than $.000.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) paper.*

You Wouldn't Like It.—OLD STONE HOUSE AND COMFORT Fireplaces large and small; baths, electricity; 135 cares; $15,000; terms.—*New York paper.*

Liberal's the Word.—A poll of 57 voters in the Third supervisorial district is reported as showing Baine in the lead with 187 votes and Yale second, with 169. Yale is campaigning on a liberal platform.—*Los Angeles paper.*

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